THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET

Messrs. Stewart and Hoar Expected to Resign—Their Probable Successors—The Law of 1789 - Opposition to its Repeal.

The N. Y. *Tribune* publishes Washington correspondence of yesterday, from which we take the following:—

The greatest excitement prevails here in political circles since yesterday, caused by the peculiar and extraordinary situation of affairs in regard to President Grant's new Cabinet, and especially in relation to the case of Mr. Stewart. Since the fact of Mr. Stewart's ineligibility has been discovered, every one has had it under discussion, and has been devising a plan of escape. President Grant's message, asking for the repeal or modification of the law, in order that Mr. Stewart might become eligible, was unexpected and created great consternation. Previous to the delivery of the message Senator Patterson had introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the statute in question, and tried to put it on its passage immediately, but Mr. Sumner objected, stating that it was too serious a matter to pass upon without its first being considered by a committee. It was then referred to the Finance Committee. When the President's wishes were make known, Senator Sherman attempted to have a resolution adopted to modify the law, so as to allow Mr. Stewart to qualify; but to this also there was objection, and all further attempts were abandoned. The House was not in session, and the Senate soon afterwards adjourned. The situation of affairs soon became known to all, and ever since there has been the liveliest canvassing and caucusing among Congressmen and others that has occured in a long while. Prominent Senators and Representatives have been in consultation. The President has been called upon and advised, and Mr. Stewart has called and been called upon by all his political friends, from the President down. From a careful survey of the field your correspondent is of the opinion that President Grant's desires, as set forth in his message, will meet with strong and decisive opposition in both the Senate and the House. In fact, this opposition appears so great that if the message is not withdrawn its recommendations will be nonconcurred in. Even if this should prove erroneous, it is evident that a long delay may occur, making trouble and embarrassment for the President in the outstart. The House does not meet until Tuesday. A majority might favor a repeal of the law, but one-fifth of the members could postpone its consideration till the following Monday. The rules cannot be suspended except on Mondays, and the power to delay and hinder is in the hands of a very small minority. But it is hardly probable that any necessity will occur for such action. No spirit of captiousness or ill feeling towards Mr. Stewart is expressed, but members seem adverse to establishing a precedent so dangerous and apparently so unnecessary. President Grant, on the other hand, has sought advice, and shows no signs of obstinacy or over desire to push the matter when so much opposition is manifest. Some of the most prominent Congressmen have been advising with him, and to-morrow a new turn of affairs, which will free from embarrassment all concerned, will probably take place. It is understood that Mr. Stewart, fully appreciating the peculiar situation in which he has been placed, will to-morrow formally offer his resignation of the portfolio of the Treasury, thus relieving all concerned from the embarrassing and delicate position in which the force of circumstances had placed them. Governor Boutwell will be offered the Treasury Department, and he will undoubtedly accept. This turn of affairs has been communicated to Judge Hoar, and it is expected that he, too, will tender his resignation, and the Attorney-Generalship will then be offered to Judge Pierrepont, of New York. The President will to-morrow send to the Senate a message withdrawing his message of Saturday, and will at the same time send in the nominations referred to above.

A Contradictory Report.

The N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent denies the *Tribune's* report, as follows:—

The story that Stewart intends to resign to-morrow, and that Boutwell's name will be sent into the Senate for the Treasury Department, turns out to be a canard. There is not a word of truth in it. Grant has not changed his mind, nor has Stewart, but should a contest grow out of the hitch between Congress and the President, Mr. Stewart will probably withdraw. The latter and Judge Hilton were with the President to a late hour to-day, so that nothing of the kind could have occurred. Grant, up to the moment of the termination of the interview, was still fixed in his purpose to hold on to Stewart for the Treasury. The story about Boutwell was doubtless manufactured by people who desire to shove Boutwell ahead by keeping his name before Grant's eye constantly. Another false rumor was also circulated to-night to the effect that a deputation of New Yorkers had called upon Stewart to urge him to resign, and that Stewart consented. It has about as much foundation as the Boutwell story. People well posted here believe the eighth section of the act of 1789 will be repealed to-morrow by the Senate, and by the House on Tuesday or Wednesday. Some Senators who opposed the repeal yesterday have since changed their views, after careful study of the law. Conkling is among those who have thus changed. Fessenden is outspoken for repeal.

Congress, it is proven, will at once engage in the consideration of the President's recommendation that a joint resolution be passed exempting the new Secretary of the Treasury from the operation of that clause in the act establishing the Treasury Department which provides that no person shall be appointed to any office instituted by the act who is connected directly or indirectly in carrying on the business of trade and commerce. Since the message was sent to the Senate there has been much consultation among members of Congress upon the subject. Some of the Republicans have openly declared that they will vote for such a resolution; others express their reluctance to do so, but say they will do nothing to embarrass the President at the commencement of his administration. Mr. Stewart was, it is said, in consultation with various Senators to-day.

Will the Law of 1789 be Repealed?

The N. Y. *World's* correspondent doubts its repeal, and says:—

The fact that the New York Senators are against the repeal shows that they are against Mr. Stewart, and confirmed him under restraint. The ultimate result of course can only be speculated upon, but the speculations all are against the likelihood of repeal passing. Indeed, the only Senators who have committed themselves to repeal are Sherman, Patterson, and Thayer, who have always been swift to serve and quick to obey the will and wish of Grant. Mr. Ferry to-day declared that New England was solid against repeal, and Spencer, of Alabama, heads, he says, a united carpet baggery in favor of the old law. The West has not expressed itself yet, except as to Sherman for repeal, and as to Schurz and Chandler and Howard and Howe against repeal. Morton, however, is counted for repeal merely because of his recent demonstration towards Grant, though it is said that the hard money ring of the inaugural is understood to be distasteful to him. It is not known but he has some revenges to wreak in the very manner of this Treasury business. Mr. Williams, of Oregon, thinks that the very situation, and the business and circumstances of Mr. Stewart, approve the wholesomeness and necessity of the original law. The carpet-baggers go for the law, and, by going for it, go against Stewart in a body, because Mr. Stewart, by his position and wealth and habits and record, can dispense with the aid of politicians—can ignore or smash rings—tread out little games, and severely step upon little men. Indeed, it can safely be predicted that into the ensuing discussion in the Senate and House upon this matter will be poured all the first bitterness and the acrimony, intensified by time, felt at the extraordinary cast of the Cabinet. Republicans, among themselves, do not hesitate to say that they have Grant now on the hip and mean to throw him. There are those, however, who do not scruple to state that when a show of hands is made the repeal will go through both houses, and that in the face of patronage the Congress will knuckle down. This is the other side of the question, and fails to receive so much credence or authority as its reverse. A great deal of criticism, passed by Republicans on General Grant for not taking politicians into his councils, has been rebuked by the equal inculpation of the Senate with Grant as to ignorance of the act of 1789.

Attorney-General Hoar.

From the Boston Evening Transcript, March 6.

Judge Hoar is the third Attorney-General from Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln (father of the Governor) served in Jefferson's Cabinet during his first term, and Caleb Cushing was Attorney-General through the Presidency of Franklin Pierce. Theophilus Parsons was invited to the position by John Adams.

Judge Hoar is sitting among his associates on the Supreme Bench in this city to-day, quietly listening to the arguments of counsel in civil cases before that tribunal.

The Treasury Complication.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning editorially says:—

The Treasury complication, we hear from Washington, is to be solved to-day by the withdrawal of Mr. Stewart from a position which has sought him, but which he has not sought, and cannot, under the circumstances, accept. With the news of the changes to follow this withdrawal, we get also some light upon the formation of the Cabinet. Mr. George H. Stuart, we are now told, was offered the Treasury Department. The condition of his health was such as to forbid his acceptance. Then it became necessary to recast the organization already decided upon. Mr. Borie was taken from Pennsylvania in Mr. Stuart's place; and Mr. A. T. Stewart was then selected for the Treasury. Meanwhile Governor Boutwell, who had been offered the Interior Department, had declined it, and thereupon Judge Hoar had been selected in his place as the representative of Massachusetts in the Cabinet. Now, Mr. Stewart declining the Treasury, Governor Boutwell is to be offered that, and is expected to accept. Judge Hoar is thereupon expected to resign, leaving the Attorney-Generalship for Judge Pierrepont. These various changes, if presented to the Senate, will, of course, be promptly confirmed. General Grant, who is the responsible head, is wisely exercising his individual judgment in selecting the men on whose aid he must largely rely for the success of his administration. Senators were clearly right in objecting to any hasty action in setting so important a precedent as an enabling act for Mr. Stewart would have been; but they will make haste to approve any nominations of Cabinet officers General Grant may think proper to send in. For the rest, that modern Mrs. Gummidge, the "lone, lorn creetur" called the Democracy, may as well abandon the sudden inspiration of cheerfulness that has prompted the prediction that Grant and Congress were about to disagree. The news of to-day's prompt action in completing the Cabinet will show Democratic Jeremiahs that, as of old, for them 'everythink goes contrairy."

The N. Y. *Times* concludes a long editorial as follows:—

It would be a public misfortune if General Grant and the country were to be deprived of Mr. Stewart's services, which are evidently essential to the success of his plans, by a law which, however just and wise in itself, is not needed to prevent practical mischiefs in this case. Mr. Stewart is among the largest importers of dry goods, if not absolutely the largest, in the United States; but we take it for granted no one supposes for a moment that he would use his power as Secretary of the Treasury, over the department of imports, for the promotion of his personal advantage. No possible harm could, therefore, arise to the Government from compliance with the President's request that "Mr. Stewart may be exempted by joint resolution from the operation of the law." This form of exemption seems decidedly preferable to that proposed by Senator Patterson of New Hampshire, which asks the repeal of the law. The law in itself is a good one, and there is no good reason why it should not keep its place on the statute book. All that is wanted is that Mr. Stewart be exempted from its operation; and that can be done in the way proposed by General Grant better than in any other.

We trust that Congress will lose no time in passing such a joint resolution, and in thus enabling General Grant to enter actively upon his administration in the form and manner which he deems essential to its success.

The Acts Bearing on the Subject.

The *Times'* Washington special also says:—

There are several acts bearing on the subject. The original Treasury act of 1789, from which the section is quoted, was framed by Alexander Hamilton, and had special reference to his own occupancy of the position, and the force of the restriction is universally conceded. The act of 1791 extended the restriction to clerks, and the act of 1795 partially removed the prohibition from clerks and other officers, but the act of March 2, 1799, extended the prohibition to all officers of the Treasury, so as to include custom-house officers, inspectors, etc. The act of Feb. 26, 1853, provided an additional guard on this subject by prohibiting any officer of the Treasury or other Executive Department from acting as agent or attorney, or prosecuting as principal any claim upon the Government. So little was known of the act in question by that eminent legal body, the Senate, that no allusion whatever was made to it when his name was sent in, and no one even hinted that against him there was the slightest taint of ineligibility.

The question as to what will be done with the request of the President has been almost the sole topic of discussion in all circles to-day. There is no reason to change the opinion expressed in these despatches last night. It does not seem possible that any modification of the act can pass the Senate without a very warm discussion, involving the whole question of Stewart's fitness and business. The sentiment of Republican members of the House seems to be decidedly against any change in the act. Mr. Stewart's *status* in this matter is just this:—If the modification of the act cannot be made without a contest gracefully, and with a degree of unanimity, he will himself quickly relieve the whole subject of all embarrassment by declining the position. It is reported to-night that a delegation of importers and merchants from New York will be here in the morning to use their influence against Mr. Stewart.

George H. Stuart.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:—

It is stated by those who pretend to know, that immediately after the celebrated interview between A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, and President Grant, the latter wrote a private letter to Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, tendering him a place in the Cabinet. In that letter no particular position was mentioned, but upon Mr. Stuart's arrival here, two days before the inauguration, he had an interview with Grant, when the President intimated that if Stuart would consent to go into the Cabinet he proposed to put him at the head of the Treasury Department. Stuart declined to accept that place on the ground that its laborious duties would be too great for his feeble health. If this be true—and it is said there is a correspondence in existence between President Grant and Mr. George H. Sutart on the subject—it appears that A. T. Stewart, of New York, was Grant's second choice. This is the only instance, so far as can be ascertained, in which Grant departed from his determination not to inform any of the gentlemen whom he had selected of his purpose in advance of their nomination to the Senate. The case of Stuart was precipitated by McClure's interview, and it became necessary for Stuart either to accept or decline at once. A. T. Stewart, who is an intimate friend of the Philadelphia Stuart, urged Grant to appoint him Secretary of the Interior, but the President was of opinion that that place should go to a Western man, in accordance with a custom which has prevailed ever since the organization of the department.

DISASTER.

Destructive Conflagrations in Chicago—Four Firemen Fall From a Roof Into the Flames, and are Burned to Death.

The Chicago *Republican* of Saturday last says:

Last evening, at 6:35, flames were discovered in the large three-story brick building on the west side of Canal street, at its intersection with Washington.

The building fronts on Canal street, and included from Nos. 41 to 47 inclusive. It was owned by Wisdom & Lee, sash, blind, and door manufacturers, who occupied Nos. 45, 47, and the whole of the rear. The first floor of No. 41 was rented by N. W. Spaulding, sawmaker, the second floor of the same number being used as a shoe-last manufactory by William Phillips. Mr. Wilkoshesky, picture-frame manufacturer, occupied the upper floor. The whole of No. 43 was used by Pollard & Dewey as a machine shop.

The firemen were promptly on the spot, and put forth their every endeavor to master the flames. The larger portion of the structure was stored with the most combustible of material, there being beside the regular stock an unusually large quantity of pine shavings strewed under the benches of the apartments occupied by Wisdom & Lee and William Phillips. The strong wind that prevailed was also another thing that worked seriously against those who were striving to subdue the conflagration, and for a time it was feared that the burning building would not only be destroyed, but that many of the adjacent structures would also suffer.

The roof was believed to be still safe, and accordingly, at a few minutes past 7 o'clock, five men mounted to it by ladders. The names of these heroes were Charles Miller and Peter Moriarty, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Thomas O'Brien, Charles Willis, and George Bergh, of the A. C. Coventry engine.

Miller and Moriarty were armed with axes, with which they at once began to cut holes through the roof for the pipes of the firemen. The other three men dragged the long sinuous hose after them, and anxiously awaited the finale of the labors of the men with the axes. Suddenly, with a fearful crash, the entire roof gave way and the five men disappeared from the horrified spectators. A moment after a fireman was discovered clinging to one of the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company that stretched across the building. From here he was seen to work his way slowly towards the southwest corner of the blazing structure. A ladder was quickly run up, and he was immediately rescued from his frightfully perilous situation. He proved to be a Frenchman, Miller, of the hook and ladder, and the following is substantially

HIS STATEMENT.

"My name is Charles Miller; I have for some time been employed on the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, stationed in the Long John Engine-house. When the alarm was sounded last evening from box 278, our wagon hastened to the corner of Washington and Canal streets; in a short time Moriarty and myself were sent to the top of the burning building; arriving there, we were soon followed by three hosemen of the A. C. Coventry; we at once proceeded to cut an aperture through the roof, the other men awaiting the result of our work. We had hacked away a few moments, when at once I experience a sort of a sinking sensation, and, guessing was the matter, I sprang to the edge of the south wall of the building; I saw the whole roof fall in and three or four men go down with it. Fearing lest I also might be precipitated into the blazing abyss, I jumped and caught hold of a telegraph wire, which I held on to by my hands and teeth. From here I gradually continued to crawl along to the corner of the burning building, where, though growing weak, I continued to hold on until I was taken down by some men who had set up a ladder for my rescue."

A few moments after Miller was rescued, a voice was heard, apparently proceeding from the south end of the third story of the fast-consuming edifice. The word "Help," was vociferated three times, growing weaker on each occasion. A ladder was immediately put up, and men were detailed to smash away the iron shutters that covered the windows on that portion of the building. But before this could be effected, the flames and smoke had gained such a headway that it was impossible to discover anything; and as the floor was entirely burned away, it was evident that the person from whom the cry proceeded must have perished from fire or suffocation. He probably had escaped from destruction by the falling roof, only to suffer a lingering, horrible death by the flames or strangling. He must have been so injured that he could not have crawled to the window, and before any succor could be afforded, he doubtless was again precipitated into the blazing ruins beneath, only to meet a death all the more terrible for a momentary hope of safety.

Of course, with a conflagration occurring under such very peculiar circumstances, with all the terrors of a freezing night, and a high wind, it would be a wonder if property-holders turned out to ascertain whether or not it was their property that was being consumed. It was nearly impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the loss and insurance, but as nearly as could be found out it will approximate to the following figures:—

Spaulding's loss is about $5000; insured for $4000. Wilkoshesky loses some $2500, upon which he has a full insurance. William Phillips suffers to the amount of $1000 and and is covered by insurance. The principal losers are Wisdom & Lee, the owners of the building, whose total losses will not be far from $40,000. They have been insured by the agency of H. B. Brown & Co., well-known insurance agents.

The full damage will not be much short of $75,000, but this trifling loss cannot, of course, be for an instant considered when the horrors of the lives lost are taken into account. Most of the men killed are married, and the sorrow entailed upon their families is beyond mortal power to compute. The loss by fire is quite large, while the number of lives sacrificed is fearful to contemplate. The whole number of men killed and the total loss of property will tend to make the night of March 5 ever memorable in the annals of Chicago.

Foreigners in Office.

Three of the members of General Grant's Cabinet are foreign-born citizens—Messrs. Stewart, Cox, and Borie. Mr. Stewart was born in Colerain, in the North of Ireland. General Cox was ushered into the world in the bustling old city of Montreal. His father is, however, to the manor born. The birthplace of Mr. Borie is said to be Bordeaux, France. The only instances we remember of foreign born citizens occupying places in the Cabinet before are those of Alexander Hamilton and Albert Gallatin, and both were distinguished among the most eminent Statesmen of the country.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—A Munich paper says the cheers for Napoleon and Eugenie at Stuttgard were paid for at the rate of $5 apiece.

—An English officer has just been relieved of a bullet which he has carried in his person since the battle of Vittoria, fifty-five years ago.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Cabinet Developments—Stewart and Hoar will Withdraw.

Ex-Governor Boutwell to Succeed as Secretary of the Treasury.

Recent Interviews with President Grant.

THE TREASURY.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, who is to be the Secretary.

By a special despatch published elsewhere, it will be seen that Mr. Alexander T. Stewart will retire from President Grant's Cabinet, in order to avoid any difficulty between Congress and the President on account of the disabilities imposed by the act of 1789. This morning President Grant signified to Speaker Blaine his intention, under these circumstances, to appoint the Hon. George S. Boutwell, member of the House of Representatives from the Seventh Massachusetts District, to the head of the Treasury Department, Attorney-General Hoar to be retired also in order that Massachusetts may not monopolize the Cabinet business.

Mr. Boutwell was born in Brookline, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, January 28, 1818. When a boy he had some experience in farming; was in the mercantile business as apprentice, clerk, and proprietor for twenty years; studied law and came to the bar somewhat late in life; served seven years in the Massachusetts Legislature, between the years 1842 and 1850; was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and also of the Peace Congress of 1861; was a Bank Commissioner in 1849 and 1850; was Governor of Massachusetts in 1851 and 1852; Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education for eleven years; member for six years of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College; and Commissioner of Internal Revenue from July, 1862, to March, 1863. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Judiciary Committee. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864.

He was re-elected to Congress in 1864, 1866, and 1868, serving from 1865 to 1867 on the Committees of the Judiciary, Private Land Claims, Reconstruction, and on a Bureau of Education; and from 1867 to 1869 as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Education and Labor, and on Reconstruction, of which last committee he has been chairman since the death of Thaddeus Stevens. The appointment of Mr. Boutwell to the head of the National Treasury will give universal satisfaction throughout the country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Callers on the President—He Refuses to see any Office-seekers.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Grant reached the White House shortly after nine o'clock to day. Shortly after that he was called upon by Vice-President Colfax, Secretary Washburne, and General George H. Thomas. These gentlemen were the only persons admitted to interviews with the Executive. A large number of persons, mostly office seekers, were in the ante-rooms, but Grant refused to see them.

The Secretary of the Treasury—Stewart to Resign, and Boutwell to Succeed.

At a late hour last night Speaker Blaine called on the President and inquired whether he proposed appointing ex-Governor Boutwell to any place in the Cabinet, in case some contingency might arise. Mr. Blaine said his reason for asking was that he was arranging the committees of the House, and if anything was to happen whereby Boutwell would be taken out of the House, it would seriously derange the committees, unless he knew in advance. He had been informed that in case Stewart resigned, Boutwell would probably go into the Treasury.

The President replied that Blaine, as Speaker of the House, and under the circumstances, had a right to know; he would therefore be frank, and say to him that Mr. Stewart had concluded to resign, that the Massachusetts delegation would withdraw Mr. Hoar, at the latter's request, and that he would appoint ex-Governor Boutwell Secretary of the Treasury.

The Business of the Present Session.

The Senate caucus this morning, after arranging the committees, in which the only change of note is the appointment of Senator Fessenden to be chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the subject of what amount of legislation should be brought forward at the present session was discussed. After a general expression of sentiment, it was agreed to appoint a committee of five to confer with a similar committee of the House when appointed. The following is the Senate committee:—Sherman, Edwards, Trumbull, Stewart, and Pool.

Despatch to Associated Press.

The Senators and the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate Republican caucus, this morning, agreed upon the standing committees to be reported for approval by that body.

The subject of Secretary of the Treasury was mentioned in the caucus, but laid over, it being understood that President Grant will withdraw his recommendation for a modification of the Treasury Department law, in which case Stewart will necessarily retire from the position. A canvass shows that, if brought to a vote, Congress would overwhelmingly refuse to pass the proposed measure of relief.

Erroneous.

The report that the bill providing for the grant of lands to the Denver Pacific Railroad was not signed by the President is a mistake. It is now a law.

—A man died in Scotland lately by mortification, from running a needle into his thigh in sitting down.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 8—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. United States 5-20s easier. Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12¾d. The sales to day will probably be 10,000 bales.

No. 2 red Western Wheat, 9s. 3d.

LONDON, March 8—A. M.—Sugar, 39s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 29s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 8—P. M.—United States 5-20s firmer at 82¼. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—P. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. It is thought the sales will reach 12,000 bales. California Wheat, 10s. 4d. Bacon, 59s. Lard, 74s. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stocks firm. Gold, 131⅞. Exchange, 8¾; 5-20s, 1862, 118¾; do. 1864, 114; do. 1865, 116¾; new, 112⅝; 1867, 112⅝; 10-40s, 105⅜; Virginia 6s, 60; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred 36¾; New York Central 193⅛; Reading, 91⅝; Hudson River, 146⅜; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 96⅝; Illinois Central, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88⅝; Cleveland and Toledo 104⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M:

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¾	Western Union T.	36¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36	Cleveland and Tol.	104¾
Phil. and Read. R.	91¼	Tol. & Wabash R.	66¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96½	Mil. & St. P. com.	61½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89	Mil. & St. P. pref.	77½
Chi. and N. W. com.	81½	Adam Express Co	69½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	90½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31½
Chi. and R. I. R.	127½	Gold	131⅝
Pis. F. W. and Chi.	118¾	Market strong.	
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	100		

The Prospect Before Him.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Stewart, has undertaken the largest job, we fancy, he has ever had on his hands. He promises to clean out the Revenue Department of all the imbecile and dishonest men in it. Of the 41,000 officers of the Government upward of 16,000 are appointed through and are under the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. It will take him some time to find the right men for the various places. But Mr. Stewart's information is extensive. His forty years' experience as a merchant in this city has brought him in contact with the best business men in the country. It will not take him long to put himself in connection with the best men in all parts of the land. He will have facilities that no other man who has filled the position ever had. He will advise with business men and not with politicians. Whether Mr. Stewart will be more successful in procuring better men by these facilities than from members of Congress and politicians remains to be seen. At any rate, Mr. Stewart has a large job on hand. The country believes him capable of carrying it through.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—The following judgments were given this morning:—

The Rector and Wardens of St. Bartholomew's Church vs. James F. Wood and Edward McCann. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Opinion by Agnew, J. Sharswood, J., dissents.

Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives, etc., vs. Stokes et al. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed, and costs to be paid out of the trust estate. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

Scott vs. Turner et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

W. G. Bedford vs. Michael Kelly. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment of the court below reversed, and judgment of the alderman affirmed.

Bergmann vs. Rebert. Error to Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Kennedy vs. Mitchell. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Judgment reversed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff for the one equal undivided third part of the premises described in the statement of the case.

Johnson et al. vs. The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. Certificate from Nisi Prius, which Court refused to grant an injunction to restrain the company from paying and the city from receiving or exacting the annual charge of $30 upon each car intended to be run upon said railway as required by the ordinance of April 1, 1859. The plaintiffs sued as stockholders of the company, and took the ground that the obnoxious charge was in the nature of a tax for the increase of the city revenue, which was in violation of the company's charter. But the question was, in March, 1868, decided by this Court adversely to this theory in the case of the Frankford Passenger Railway Co. vs. the City, and the opinion of the Court in this case follows the one given in that, and affirms the decree of the Court below. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood—Jury trials were resumed to day.

Seyfert vs. McCully. Nonsuit.

Jacob F. Preas vs. Samuel Lefeter. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution, the plaintiff complaining that the defendant falsely prosecuted him upon the charge of the larceny of a horse which he, the defendant, had sold him. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Alexander Zalewski, charged with the forgery of a signature to a promissory note, before reported, was resumed this morning. Witnesses as to good character were examined, after which followed the arguments by counsel. On trial.

—Rossini's unpublished mass, performed some three years ago at the house of M. Pillett-Will, the banker, is about to be produced under the direction of M. Strakosch at the Théâtre Lyrique. M. Strakosch appears to be taking great pains to secure the best possible execution for the work—in proof of which it need only be mentioned that he has already prevailed upon M'me Alboni to undertake the contralto part. It was thought that M'me Alboni would not be heard in public again. She had refused the most brilliant offers; and we are assured that it is only out of respect to the memory of Rossini that she now consents to sing in the "*petite messe*" of which so much has been heard.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 8, 1869.

Money continues in active demand. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@12 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction lower. 115¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105¾ for 10-40s; 118 for '62 5-20s; 114 for '64 5-20s; 116 for '65 5-20s; 112¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; 112¾ for '67 5-20s; and 112¾ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97¾.

Railroad shares were firmly held. Penna. R. R. sold at 57@57¼, a slight advance; Reading at 45¾, a slight advance; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25, no change. 69 was bid for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 38 for Elmira preferred; 10 for Catawissa common; 33 for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. 41 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 11¾ for Hestonville; 38 for Green and Coates; and 24 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Corn Exchange sold at 60, no change. 140 was bid for First National; 159½ for Philadelphia; 123¾ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 110 for Northern Liberties; 31¼ for Mechanics'; 110 for Southwark; 112½ for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 76 for Western; and 30 for Manufacturers'.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29½, no change. 18¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 27 for Morris Canal; 65 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 Pa 6s, 3 series	107	$5000 Phil & E 7s	86¾
$5300 City 6s, New	101	7 sh Penna RR	57
$100 do	101⅛	25 do	57⅛
$2500 do	101	200 sh Read. s30	43⅝
$1000 do	101	100 do	43⅝
$1800 do	101	900 sh Phil & E	26
$2000 Leh V R	93	100 do	25
$4000 Leh 6s, R	85⅜	11 sh Leh N Bk	29½
	85	450 sh Cornplanter	⅞

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132	11·25 A. M.	131¾
10·25 "	131¾	11·45 "	132
11·07 "	131¾	12 00 M.	131⅝

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stocks firm. Gold, 131⅞. Exchange, 8¾; 5-20s, 1862, 118¾; do. 1864, 114; do. 1865, 116¾; new, 112⅝; 1867, 112⅝; 10-40s, 105⅜; Virginia 6s, 60; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred 36¾; New York Central 193⅛; Reading, 91⅝; Hudson River, 146⅜; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 96⅝; Illinois Central, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88⅝; Cleveland and Toledo 104⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118¼@118⅞; do., 1864, 114@114¼; do., 1865, 116¼@116⅝; do. July, 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. July, 1867, 112¾@112⅝; do. 1868, 112¾@112⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131¼@132.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; do. 1862, 118¼@118⅝; do., 1864, 114@114¼; do., 1865, 116¼@116⅝; do., 1865, new, 112¾@112¾; do., 1867, new, 112¾@112¾; do., 1868, 112¾@113; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@106⅛; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¾@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19½; Gold, 131¼@131⅝; Silver, 125@126.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 118@118¼; 5-20s, 1864, 114@114¼; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116@116¼; July, 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., 1867, 112¾@112¾; do. 1868, 112¾@112¾; 10-40s, 105¾@106⅛. Gold, 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅞@102¼.

STRONG arguments in favor of the First Mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as an investment, may be found in the bill to strengthen the public credit, which passed both houses of Congress on the 3d instant. In declaring that the faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of all national obligations in coin (except where other method of payment was expressly stipulated in the authorizing law, the foundation is laid for future loans at low rates of interest—not to exceed, probably, 4 to 4½ per cent. Hence, no further Government bonds will be issued bearing as high interest as those now outstanding, and the latter will be retired as the time arrives within which they may be redeemed. The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on the other hand, will pay 6 per cent. in gold *for thirty years to come*, their security or terms of payment being beyond the influence of any future political action. As Government bonds may now be exchanged for Union Pacifics, at a profit of from $120 to $170 each, the double profit of purchasing and holding the latter is apparent.

Again, the bill, by legalizing coin contracts, strengthens these First Mortgage Bonds, which, by special contract between the financial officers of the Company and the Trustees of the Bondholders, are made payable, principal and interest, in gold. This contract is thus made, beyond question, of legal obligation.

The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds (for $1000 each, and accrued interest in currency) are for sale in this city by Messrs. DeHaven & Brother and Painter & Co., of whom full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 8.—The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots for home consumption at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@9·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 25@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is greatly depressed, and prices are drooping. Sales of red at $1 65@1 75 for good and prime. Rye is steady at $1·55 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is dull and prices are barely sustained. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 95c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 73@75c.; and Pennsylvania at 64@74c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $60 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is in good demand at full prices. Sales at $9 62½@10 for old and new. Timothy sells at $3·25@$3 50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65.

Whisky is dull and nominal. We quote at 93c. @$1 per gallon, tax paid, in wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8—Put in [illegible] in distress—Schr Tillie E. Dignion, from New Yo[illegible] for Baltimore. She encountered a gale on Saturd[illegible] night which split her sails, carried away her m[illegible] mainmast, and broke her mainboom.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, March 8.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 8,

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....32 | 11 A. M.....40 | 1 P. M.....44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, Boston via New Castle, Del., Knight & Son.

Schr Marietta Hand, Norton, Greenport, Stanickson & Co.

Schr E. M. Fox, Case,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Taxing the Poor.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We do not defend any resolution merely because some knot or convention of Republicans may have passed it, nor condemn any because passed by Democrats. For instance, we like the clause in the last national Democratic platform demanding such an adjustment of our tariff on imports to our internal revenue taxation as shall protect American manufactures, better than we like the last resolutions of the Republicans of the State of Indiana, which at least squint toward partial repudiation. It is not, therefore, because Republicans adopt it, but because it is sound, that we endorse the following plank of the recent Connecticut Convention, into which the New York *Times* and *Evening Post* are trying by high pressure to force the virus of free trade, but which we do not take to be sufficiently porous to admit their injection. The resolution calls upon Congress to:—

"First, formally affirm that when the national debt is paid it must be paid in gold; except where it is otherwise distinctly provided in the original contract; second, introduce the strictest economy into every branch of the Government; third, refuse all subsidies and appropriations to railroads and other enterprises outside of the indispensable machinery of the Government; fourth, see to it that the taxes are impartially levied and energetically and honestly collected, and surplus revenues applied to the reduction of the debt; fifth, make it a constant aim to resume specie payment and give the people a uniform and steady currency, as soon as may be without a violent disturbance of business; and sixth, to remove taxation from labor and necessaries of life, and to impose it as far as possible upon articles of luxury."

Now this is so distinctly a *Tribune* platform as well as a Republican one, that we pity the mental weakness of the dolt that can bother his brain by looking for any indorsement of foreign free trade in it. We ask that taxation shall be removed from labor and the necessaries of life first, and imposed so far as possible on articles of luxury. Now what are the taxes that rest most heavily on labor and the necessaries of life? First and heaviest come the duties "for revenue only," levied on the leading articles of food which every laborer uses three times a day, every day in the year, viz., tea, coffee, and sugar. At least one-third of our entire gold revenue is levied on these three articles alone.

We have been among the miners of Pennsylvania, the frontiersmen, woodsmen, and hunters of the West, as well as among the laborers of cities and the soldiers of our armies, and we have observed that at the average the first thing a working man or woman demands, when exhausted by exposure or toil, is tea or coffee. The last articles of food the working masses will part with, and almost the only ones on which the tariff rests, are these. The tariff on these articles is for revenue only, as we do not produce them (except sugar to the amount of one-tenth of our consumption), and the principle of protection would demand that they be free. A family will use as much in value of tea, coffee, and sugar in a week as they will of salt, lumber, and iron in a year. A poor family will use as much of either as a rich one. These are the classes of tariff taxes that rest heavily upon labor, and the moment we can afford to lessen our taxation these are the taxes that we and every protectionist will demand the repeal of. Will free traders, like the *Times*, *World*, and *Post*, unite with us in removing these free trade taxes from labor? On the other hand, we regard the importation of French and Prussian beaver cloths, cassimeres, and doeskins, to take the place of American cloths of equal fineness, texture, and durability, as something that would be a luxury if it were not a nuisance. We regard the importation of sixth-rate English rails, as shown in Mr. Hewett's "Report on Iron," of such wretched quality that they have to be taken up and re-rolled after six months' use, at the average, and of such abominable reputation that they find no sale in European markets, and their substitution in place of American iron and steel rails, than which no better or really cheaper are produced in the world, as something that would be a luxury, i. e., a waste of wealth, if it were not something far worse. We will go to any extent with all who really want to lighten the taxes on labor. But what the *Post* and *World* want is to flood British goods into our markets, so that their advertisers, the importers and auctioneers, can have a good time in selling them. Meanwhile, the country would come to grief in trying to export gold and bonds enough to pay for them.

Opening Fire on General Grant.

From the N. Y. Times.

If we may believe the *World*, General Grant is remarkable for "confidence and self-sufficiency." He is declared to be more presumptuous than Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, or Monroe, because, while avowing his sense of the responsibilities of his position, he ventures to "accept them without fear." His address is characterized as "empty," offensive in its "self-assertion," yet "really very servile." The entire document is assailed as proof of unfitness for his position, and of a character in which conceit and subserviency are about equally mixed.

A few days ago the *World* had a different estimate of General Grant's character. It then represented him as modest, self-reliant, and sensible under the influence of extraordinary temptations, as indicating, in fact, "great solidity of character and an inborn sense of dignity." Our contemporary said:—

"His character is surely cast in no common mould. He has undergone the severest trial to which character can be subjected—unlooked-for prosperity, and sudden, giddy elevation—and he has stood the test in a manner which would have done no discredit to any man that has ever lived. His head has never been turned by his wonderful fortune, he has exhibited no levity, no foolish vanity, none of the airs of an upstart, none of the besetting weaknesses of a *parvenu*; but has borne himself with a quiet and becoming reserve which, under the circumstances, betokens great solidity of character and an inborn sense of dignity."

From the *World's* present low opinion we appeal to its high opinion of last Monday. The best answer to the personal attack from that quarter is the testimony which emanated from it before General Grant indicated the policy of his administration.

But General Grant "does not intend to have any serious differences with the Republican party." That is the difficulty with the *World*. It disclaimed every expectation of direct help for the Democracy from this administration; but cherished hopes of quarrel with some portion of the Republican party. These hopes the inaugural has dispelled. Its language shows General Grant still occupying the ground on which he was elected, and because this ground happens to be identical with the general principles and purposes of Republicans, he is scolded for his "servility."

"All his independence," we are told, "is exhausted in the mere empty proclamation of it." Why? In what portion of the address is there a trace of faithlessness to its author's convictions or his duty as President? But, forsooth, "he has not had the real independence to differ from his party on any particular." What then? Does independence consist in difference without cause? Was it to be supposed that one whose conduct "betokens great solidity of character and an inborn sense of dignity" would falsify his own principles and predilections in order that by quarrelling with the Republican party he might exhibit his independence?

The attack of the *World*, unreasonable as it is, illustrates the kind of criticism to which the new President will be subjected. His opponents are on the look-out for small faults of literary style, or for the slightest departure from old rules of action. They will assail him because he does not aspire to be original or profound in political philosophy, and because his ethics lend no favor to treachery or tergiversation. The country is prepared to interpret both his words and his conduct in a different spirit. It sees already that he bears no resemblance to Andrew Johnson. It draws a proper distinction between a consistent adherence to the principles and aims of the party that elected him and abject obedience to partisan behests. Above all, it recognizes in his large patriotism and distinguished services evidence of honest devotion to duty, in the generosity of his character a guarantee against intolerance or proscription, and in the general tone of his address the precursor of a policy in which sound common sense, practical ability, and undeviating rectitude will largely preponderate.

The Cuba Question.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The insurrection in Cuba is now passing into its second stage. Spain having successfully asserted her independence of a degraded and oppressive monarchy, her children naturally followed the example, and endeavored to rid themselves of a system which was quite as degrading and oppressive to them as ever the Bourbon dynasty was to the mother country. It has been for centuries the Spanish policy to ignore all rights of her colonies, but providing money in no scanty measure to the necessities of Spain, to pour on to their shores crowds of hungry officials, not always of reputable character, and often adventurers who as literally "left their country for their country's good" as if they had been transported by the legal tribunals. All the places of trust were filled by these offcasts from Spain, and no opportunity was ever given for native talent, while native industry was cramped and shattered. No wonder, therefore, that one by one Spain's colonies have slipped from her grasp, and the last and the most cherished excites all the energies of the Home Government to prevent the dire example to be followed by the Queen of the Antilles. Dulce, personally popular in Cuba, and fully enjoying the confidence of the Home Government, came out charged with the impossible duties of recognizing the rights of the colony and reconciling them with the pretensions of Spain. It was a significant fact that even he was accompanied by shiploads of needy applicants for office, shelved by the Provisional Government and sent out to prey on the Goshen of Cuba. As was to be expected, his mission has failed and he has been forced to assume the offensive. In the meantime his successor is on the sea to supersede him, and the scabbard is thrown away. Let us look at the forces in opposition, both physical and moral. The native Cubans to a man—even women and children—are sworn to win their independence. Those even who cannot take arms cheerfully give up their property, and, if such cases exist, those who are neutral or lukewarm have their possessions sequestrated by their friends and neighbors for the cause that all have at heart. It may be taken for granted that the whole native population are unanimous for emancipation from Spain. On the other hand, the whole power of the mother country is pledged to prevent it. Independently of national honor, which ranks higher in the Castilian mind than in most nations, the material worth of Cuba is so great, the practical value of such a colony, especially in the present impoverished state of Spain, is so thoroughly present to the mind of every Spaniard, that they will strain every nerve to prevent her breaking the chain. Such a war will be one of the most popular that could be presented to the people, and most nearly touches their pockets. In the sympathy which every free-born man must feel for the native Cubans, we must be careful not to underrate the resources of Spain, or to ignore the serious reasons she has for abhorring the independence of Cuba, as a direct robbery upon her public and private purse. There is also a third element in the contest, and that not the least, though by no means apparently prominent, viz.: the recently and prospectively emancipated colored population. It is worthy of observation that the insurgents recognized the principle only when the news arrived of its proclamation by the Provisional Government at home; nor is this to be wondered at, for men are seldom in a hurry to divest themselves of valuable "property" they hold as their own. We have not yet sufficient evidence of what the action of the colored men has been up to this date to be certain of what it will be. Then as to the moral phases. All history is apt to reproduce itself; nor are the Castilian races in any portion of the globe much different from their immediate, nor indeed their remote, progenitors. The Spaniards are very chary of foreign intervention, accept it grudgingly, set it in the front of the battle, give it all the labor, all the expense, and appropriate all the results possible, repaying the aid with an ingratitude which has no parallel in the history of nations. Both sides are well aware that upon the amount of American help depends the success or failure of this struggle for independence. Commercially as well as politically the welfare of Cuba must be a vital question for American politicians.

With this view of the case, which it is just to present as the fair deduction from the latest news, we cannot but add our fullest sympathy with the cause of the revolution. If the revolution is good for Spain, it is good for her splendid colony. We commend prudence, statesmanship, and persistency. Cuba has her fate in her hands, if her true sons will it. Nations, like men, have periods when destiny seems to stretch out its hand. They are the wisest who do not fail to see it. May Cuba and her gallant sons be wise with the best wisdom.

The War in South America—The Results of the Allied "Victory."

From the N. Y. Times.

We are now in receipt of considerably later intelligence from the seat of war in Paraguay, and it is scarcely necessary to state that the great Brazilian victory, of which we heard so much by the last mail, turns out to have been exactly like all the other great Brazilian victories that have preceded it. It is true, doubtless, that the Paraguayan losses during the recent engagements were enormous in proportion to numbers of their forces; but, then, those of the allies were scarcely less so. And we now find that instead of being a fugitive, accompanied only by a few demoralized stragglers, Lopez is still at the head of an army, and is fortifying himself in the interior. After their lavish expenditure of men and money, the allies find themselves as far from attaining their object as ever. Their costly fleet of iron-clads, to which so much of their previous success has been due, is now useless. The campaign has to be commenced anew on a totally different basis. Practically, beyond killing a certain number of Paraguayans, the Allies have done nothing whatever towards the subjugation of Paraguay and the deposition of Lopez during the two years of the war. The Brazilians, at least, avow that nothing short of these two objects will satisfy them, and their allies of the Argentine Republic seem to have been easily induced to resume their old place as catspaws for their powerful neighbors. But it must be evident now to the most obstinate as well as to the most sanguine among the allies that nothing short of the extermination of the Paraguayan race can secure for them the objects at which they aim.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to be told that the dissensions in the Allied army have culminated in the resignation of both the Brazilian and Argentine generals. The Marquis de Caxias, who has certainly shown both valor and determination in his efforts to accomplish his never-ending task, is succeeded in the supreme command by another Brazilian officer. It is no wonder that two years of fruitless losses and hardships should have ended in mutual recriminations between the Allied commanders. But the simultaneous resignation of the two Generals seems to have proved a particularly injudicious case of changing horses while crossing the stream. While they were quarrelling Lopez was fortifying himself, far away from iron-clads, and in the interior of his own country.

Nothing in the history of modern warfare is more remarkable than the extraordinary and almost unparalleled devotion to Lopez displayed by the Paraguayans. That singular race, isolated from their neighbors by traditionary restrictions, accustomed to self-sacrifice by the austerity of their Jesuit training, and proud of their comparatively pure nationality as contrasted with the heterogeneous mixture of races to be found in the ranks of their opponents, regard their President-General with something little short of religious awe, and receive his orders, civil or military, in a spirit of unquestioning obedience. Whatever faults or deeds of cruelty may be urged against Lopez, it is impossible to maintain that he rules by mere arbitrary power or terrorism. No personal government based on such a foundation could have stood the strain to which that of Lopez has been subjected.

It is to be hoped that the time for mediation cannot be far off. The Allies must now see the impossibility of achieving their object without simply destroying the Paraguayan race from off the face of the earth. And even supposing they are prepared to attempt and able to accomplish this, the blood and treasure which they would have to expend would be utterly out of proportion to the stake at issue. Their honor must be satisfied by the material triumphs they have gained in the face of the most heroic resistance, and we cannot help believing that judicious joint diplomatic action on the part of any two or three powers might put an end to a most sanguinary and uncalled-for struggle.

The Foreign Policy of the New Administration.

From the N. Y. Herald.

President Grant has boldly laid down a rule of action in his inaugural with reference to our foreign policy, saying:—"I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other." * * * * "I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent." This is clear, unvarnished language, readily understood. It will do more to effect a cordial and immediate understanding with foreign powers than all the Machiavellian statesmanship of the past four years. It is a simple enunciation of our desire for strict justice; and when we fail to obtain it, and there is no disposition on the part of the offender to grant it, then there is but a single resource left for us, and that is the law of retaliation. For instance, if England makes no reparation for the Alabama outrages, it is plain that there is but one mode of settlement left to us, and that the taking of Canada as a just reprisal. The Minister who now so sadly misrepresents us must be immediately recalled and a firmer and more dignified exponent of the United States people be sent to the Court of St. James. If the President's words are the gleam of action then this will at once be done.

There is a Spanish-Cuban question also on hand. The resolution lately passed in the House of Representatives with reference to it is the best Executive guide. President Grant will not satisfy the people of the United States unless he takes prompt measures to give at once the whole moral influence of our Government to the liberal movement there. We do not want Cuba desolated because Spain cannot hold it; and we are "compelled to follow the precedent" set by Spain when she lent her indirect aid to the breaking up of our republicanism.

On the southwest we find a people who settle into chronic anarchy and block the progress of at least one-third of our territory. Mexico neither moves herself nor permits us to move. Our Executive should carefully submit a general plan of national policy to Mexico which shall be in unison with our own. If the Mexicans refuse to listen to it, their Government must disappear to give place to a military colonial government under the direction of the United States. There is also a policy to be adopted with reference to South America. There are over thirty millions of people there consuming *per capita* over seven dollars' worth of goods annually, and producing for exportation a still larger amount. There are two principles of government struggling there for the mastery, the one monarchical, supported powerfully by European influence, and the other republican, unsupported and hitherto almost derided by the great republic.

In the next four years there is to be shaped an Asiatic policy, around which may cluster more of future greatness to our people than we at present dream of. This future must be formed with wisdom and with a breadth in proportion to its promise. Asia will soon be as closely linked to us as Europe, and it is unwise to let it grow into prominence without legislative notice. The clear common sense language of the President, however, gives us every hope that we are now to have, not only with reference to Asia, but with all the world, a boldly defined national policy that will enable foreign powers to understand that which it has been impossible for them to learn heretofore—what the United States proposes toward them and what is expected in return.

Financial Views of the Inaugural Address.

From the N. Y. Herald.

President Grant has devoted the largest portion of his brief and terse inaugural address to the financial situation of the country. This shows that he regards the subject as most important and overshadowing all other subjects. He lays great stres upon the necessity of protecting the national honor by paying every dollar of the public debt and the interest as it becomes due according to the contract. To do this he would give the public creditor the benefit of any doubt, even as to how certain securities should be paid, and emphatically declares that every portion of the debt should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. This will have the effect, undoubtedly, of appreciating the market value of our Five-twenty bonds both abroad and at home. He will not trust any one in public office who is a repudiator. He believes that by making this the policy of the Government we shall be enabled ultimately to convert the debt into bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To accomplish this object he deems it important, however, that there should be a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practical retrenchment in expenditures in every department of government. These are brave words; and we have no doubt our new President will use all his power to carry out the views expressed. But it will be necessary for Congress to confide in and aid him in the good work. The Government has been defrauded in the collection of the revenue a hundred millions a year, and the expenditures in these times of peace are at least a hundred millions more than is necessary. It may be in his power to save all this by reorganizing, in the first place, the whole machinery of the Revenue Department and holding the heads of it responsible; and, in the second place, by cutting down the expenditures of every branch of the executive government. There are a thousand ways in which he can do this—in the army, in the navy, in the civil service, and in checking the extravagant appropriations of Congress. It is evident he is opposed to further large appropriations for railroads, however valuable such works may be, till the finances of the country be restored and we reach a specie basis; for he intimates that the Government should give its aid to these only when a dollar of obligation to pay shall be no more in value than the dollar of aid that may be afforded—that is, the Government should not lend its credit in a depreciated currency and then have to pay in gold.

On the subject of reaching specie payments President Grant takes a sensible and practical view. He desires to return to a specie basis, but only when it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large. How the public debt is to be paid or specie payments resumed is not so important, he says, as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. He admits that legislation on this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable, but will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country and trade resumes its wonted channels. The first step, he maintains, is to see that our prostrate commerce be rebuilt and all industries encouraged as the basis of resuming specie payments, restoring the finances, and paying the debt. This is just what we have maintained all along. Specie payments will come gradually and as insensibly as the dew falls, when the national finances shall be placed on a good foundation, retrenchment and economy be practised, and as the industry and trade of the country become improved and developed. Those inexhaustible mines of precious metals in the mountains of the Far West, too, which President Grant designates our "strong box," will be unlocked and contribute to bring about at no distant day an abundant specie circulation. On the whole, President Grant takes a sensible, practical, and conservative view of the financial situation and prospects of the country. All that remains to be done is the application of the policy he has laid down and the co-operation of Congress in carrying it out.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

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12 15 fmwâm] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,

GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,

ASPARAGUS. ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM L. BOGG, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,

No. 128 South SIXTH Street Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1869. 2 4 thmsw

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

21 M PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BK JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA'A & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S

SIX PER CENT.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company's SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

2 3 10t Treasurer.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 28 3

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $134 17

$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 141 62

$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 107 92

$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121 68

$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 90 42

$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100 42

$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 101 17

$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 101 17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies;

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,

LEHIGH COAL,

Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.

Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,

Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tMl2

Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS.

OYSTERS AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS 6 PER DOZEN. 3

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

12 11 fmwâm Philadelphia.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

2 3 mwf No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—The schooner Wm. Miller, hence for Camden, N. J., from Millville, with bricks sunk at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, off Reedy Island. She was at anchor during a heavy blow, and the weather being intensely cold, all the water that came on deck immediately froze, and the weight of the accumulated ice caused the vessel to go down. The crew, consisting of Captain Welcutli, his son, thirteen years of age, and three colored hands, took to the rigging, where they remained until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, when they were taken off and brought to this city by the steamtug Colonel S. L. Brown, Captain Simpkins. The captain has a hand and a foot somewhat frozen; the colored men have their hands and feet badly frozen; the boy is uninjured.

—On Saturday night, two men, registering themselves as George Allen and John Miller, of New Jersey, engaged a room at the Washington House, and going out, soon returned with a companion, whom they entered on the book as W. R. Ames and took to their room. Yesterday morning, Mr. Ames, who is a drover, complained at the office that he had been robbed of about $3000 during the night by his companions. He was not acquainted with them, and had met them accidentally in a saloon somewhere on Chesnut street. The alleged thieves made their escape through a bath-room window in the rear of the hotel, it is supposed, as they were not seen to leave by the night watchman.

—Mrs. S. M. Felton, wife of Mr. S. M. Felton, President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and for many years President of the Philadelphia, Wilming on, and Baltimore Railroad Company, came near losing her life, a few days since, while travelling with her husband to Mobile from New Orleans. Mrs. Felton attempted to enter a sleeping car from another, just as the train started, when she slipped and fell between the two cars, falling on the track between the rails, where she remained perfectly quiet until the train passed, escaping all injury with the exception of the loss of two fingers on her right hand.

—An old frame building, on the southwest corner of Front and Queen streets, called the "Red Market," was set on fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but the fire was discovered before it had made much progress, and extinguished by the police. Part of the building is occupied for a dwelling, which makes the incendiary act all the more base.

—About one o'clock Sunday morning smoke was seen issuing from the building No. 507 Locust street, occupied by A. H. Phillips as a laundry. The building was found to be locked up when the police reached it, and after it had been broken open the fire was discovered behind the counter. It was speedily extinguished and but little damage was done.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 130¾.

—There were eight fires in Chicago on Friday.

—The present session of Congress is expected to be a short one.

—A. T. Stewart was in consultation with several Senators yesterday.

—Wendell Phillips has a few good words to say for Grant's inaugural.

—The Hackensack Railroad of New Jersey has been transferred to the Erie Company.

—The President and his family attended Dr. Sunderland's church in Washington yesterday.

—The Indians accused of the murder of Mr. Butler, near Collins, New York, have been arrested.

—Hon. John G. Hinckly, a prominent lawyer and citizen of Westfield, N. H., died on Saturday.

—Indian treaties and other executive business will engross the attention of the Senate for some time.

—The steamship Pantheon, from New Orleans to Liverpool, sunk at Southwest Pass on Friday night.

—The managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met at Washington on Friday.

—A serious conflagration occurred in Akron, Ohio, yesterday. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was burned.

—Ex-President Johnson is expected in Baltimore on Wednesday, from which city he is expected to depart for his home in Tennessee.

—Governor Hoffman has resigned his position as Grand Sachem of Tammany. William M. Tweed will be the Big Indian of the future.

—The Treasury Department, last week, printed $129,610 worth of fractional currency, and redeemed within the same time $369,185.

—One of President Grant's first acts was to issue an order restoring to active service Brigadier and Brevet Major General Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster-General (who was retired recently by President Johnson), and declaring that he will be considered as having been continuously on duty from February 22, 1869, the date of such retirement. General Brice, it is stated, was retired because of his refusing to accede to a request of President Johnson to appoint a person to position who was indorsed by the President, and whose appointment was strongly urged by a lady, who seemed to be considerably interested in having the application favorably considered.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 6.—Seven Fenians, confined in different parts of the kingdom, have been liberated. There names are as follows: Thomas F. Burke, the American Fenian organizer; Dennis F. Burke, recently confined at Clerkenwell; Charles Kickham, poet, and one of the editors of the Irish People; Captains J. Mackey and O'Connor, Slack and O'Keefe, the latter sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for having written a treasonable article published in the Irish People. O'Connor, Slack and O'Keefe are liberated unconditionally.

LONDON, March 7.—Advices have been received from Japan via Shanghai. The minister of France to Japan had an interview with the Mikado at Jeddo and presented his credentials. The ports of Jeddo and Negata have been opened to foreigners. Jeddo is to be the official residence of the Mikado and the permanent capital of the Japanese empire.

PARIS, March 6.—The following changes have been made in consequence of the death of M. Troplong. Adolph Vendryis appointed President of the Senate, vice Troplong. La Forcade Roquette succeeds Vintry as President of the Revenue, and M. Rouher takes the Interior Department, vice Penard, provisionally, in addition to the foreign portfolio.

HAVANA, March 6.—A special to the New York Herald says:

The small-pox is raging at Consolacion del Sur.

Advices from Trinidad to Friday last report that the state of siege had not been raised. Three columns were in constant pursuit of the insurgent bands.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba to Saturday last, state that every Spaniard in the town of Mayaria has been killed, and that a column of 800 government troops, all arms, had gone there.

Senor Roberts, the Spanish Ambassador to Washington, sailed from this port yesterday in the regular mail steamer for New York.

The United States war steamer Gettysburg arrived yesterday, and soon afterward sailed again, and will visit the different parts of the island.

There are rumors of a serious engagement near Santo Espiritu, but no particulars have been received.

Nobody has offered to carry the political prisoners to Fernando Po, and it is reported that the government has ordered the war steamer Cadiz to transport them,

The ladies of this city are collecting and subscribing large amounts of money in aid of the volunteers.

HAVANA, March 6.—The *Voz de Cuba* newspaper to-day publishes an account of the assassination of the sleeping crew of a coaster in the Saqua China river by the insurgents. Still another steamer had landed a body of insurgents in the vicinity of Sagua. The citizens sunk the vessel to prevent their escape, and now the government troops are marching against the parties landed.

HAVANA, March 7.—Advices from St. Thomas state that it has been settled that the island is to remain the coaling station for the British West India mail steamers.

The renewal of the efforts to consummate the sale of St. Thomas to the United States causes intense disgust among the inhabitants. The St. Thomas *Tidende* condemns the whole business.

The ship Mary Bangs and brig Adrio had arrived at St. Thomas in distress. The brig Thames had returned, leaking.

The Governor of St. Thomas has forbidden the export of arms and munitions of war to Hayti, St. Domingo, or Cuba.

President Cabral and General Laperon have sailed from the island. It is believed their destination is St. Domingo.

Good reports are received of the prospects of the crops in Porto Rico. The weather has been favorable and a large yield is expected. Sugar has advanced, and is firm, with great speculative activity. Freights low.

HAVANA, March 7.—Later news has been received from Hayti. President Salnave has made his long expected attack on Aux Cayes by sea and land, but met with no success. After bombarding the city for twenty-four hours without effect, he suddenly sailed away to Port au Prince. His land forces simultaneously assaulted the town, but were repulsed.

The rebel President Sagit has arrived at St. Marics.

The rebels have purchased the American steamship Mount Vernon, and intend to make a demonstration against Salnave's fleet.

The French Admiral renews his demand upon the Haytien government for the payment of the French debt.

An arrival brings later dates from Caracas. The Venezuelean Congress had entrusted the executive powers to Generals Jose Ruperto Monagas and Guillermo Villegas provisionally, until an election is had for President.

A report comes from St. Domingo that General Luperon has purchased a war steamer at St. Thomas, in which he intends to embark with an expedition to overthrow the government of President Baez. The rebellion in the southern and eastern quarters of St. Domingo has not been suppressed, and the rebels there are very active.

It is rumored that Baez has sent Mr. Fabens to Washington as a special commissioner to treat for annexation to the United States. This project is very unpopular in St. Domingo.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

A Meeting of Farmers—The Legislature Asked to Pass a Bill.

An adjourned meeting of the farmers and dealers in live stock of Philadelphia, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, and Delaware counties, was held on Saturday, at the rooms of the Society for Promoting Agriculture, Ninth and Walnut streets. Dr. A. L. Elwyn was called to the chair, and Thomas M. Coleman was appointed Secretary. The committee appointed at the previous meeting reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted and directed to be forwarded to Harrisburg, with a request for speedy action by the Legislature:—

Whereas, A disease called pleuro pneumonia, or lung fever, and believed to be of a character easily propagated by contagion, has existed with more or less virulence for some years past within the counties named above, especially in the dairy districts, causing a mortality in some cases of 25 to 50 per cent.; and

Whereas, Such live stock, in the early stages of the disease, are often driven by unscrupulous dealers along the public highways and into drove yards for sale, thus communicating and spreading the contagion into all sections, and beyond the power of individual farmers to prevent; therefore

Resolved, That three Commissioners, or such other number as the Legislature may direct, to be called the joint Board of Commissioners on Diseased Cattle, shall immediately after the passage of this act be appointed in each of the above counties, and such others as may require it by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hold office for three years; the board to report to the Legislature annually; the said board to watch over the general welfare of animals, and particularly to prevent the spread of dangerous diseases, and protect the people against the dangers arising from the consumption of diseased meat and milk. The board may appoint from time to time Assistant Commissioners or Veterinary Surgeons to aid them in the discharge of their duties. They shall have power to administer oaths, also give public notice of the outbreak of any dangerous disease, and have power to place diseased cattle under quarantine, or cause them to be killed, as may seem necessary for the public protection; but in the latter case shall cause an appraisement of such cattle to be made, which shall not exceed three-fourths of their estimated value, and shall be certified to the County Commissioners of each county, and to be paid by them out of the County Treasury.

Any person who shall, after the passage of the act, sell or offer to sell, or slaughter for sale, knowingly, any diseased animal, or transport such to any other place with a view to secretion, shall be liable to a penalty of $50 on each animal so disposed of, said money to be paid into the County Treasury.

On motion, Messrs. Morris, Paul, Lyons, Custer, and Hawkins were appointed a committee to visit Harrisburg, and bring the subject to the attention of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON.

The New Collector of Philadelphia.

Says the *Inquirer's* Washington correspondent of yesterday:—

Before Mr. Johnson left the White House, he signed, and had Mr. Seward countersign, the commission of Mr. Marks, as Collector of the port of Philadelphia. This commission is now in the hands of Mr. Sargeant, specially in charge of the Bureau of Customs, who will deliver it to Mr. Marks as soon as his bonds are filed and properly approved. It is not in the power of President Grant to withhold it if Mr. Marks produces the proper bonds, and he can now only be removed by the Senate's confirmation of a successor while the Tenure-of-Office bill remains unrepealed or unmodified.

Both Senators from Pennsylvania are in favor of Mr. Marks, which makes the confirmation of any one "vice Marks to be removed," as the bill for a change will have to read, a matter of very great doubt, if not absolutely impossible, as long as the Senate allows Senators from their respective States to have the entire control of what are known as appointments at large and are not local in their character, like the revenue officers and postmasters, which come within the province of the members of the House, when they are Republicans, and, if not, then to Senators.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to what the Senate will do with the Tenure-of-Office bill, and just now there are not many Senators in favor of its repeal.

Pardons Revoked.

Just before Andrew Johnson finally left the White House, on Thursday morning, he sent to Attorney-General Evarts an order to pardon both of the Deputys and Enright, now in prison on Blackwell's Island, for revenue frauds. The Pardon Clerk in the Attorney-General's office sent out to the State Department the proper papers on Thursday evening, and on Friday the State Department issued the pardons, and mailed them to New York to Marshal Murray. In the meantime, Mr. Courtney found out what was on foot, and informed Mr. Rollins of the pardon of the Dupuys, who called the attention of the President to the improper pardoning of these men, and he at once ordered the pardons to be withheld, and Secretary of State Washburne telegraphed to Marshal Murray, and secured the return of the pardon documents. They arrived here to-day. Enright's pardon has also been recalled, and it, too, will be cancelled. It has been decided by the Supreme Court that a pardon must be accepted by the party in whose favor it is issued before it is complete.

The House Drawing for Seats.

The drawing for seats by the House is generally attended with considerable interest and merriment, but this year the large number of new members made it rather a dry proceeding.

General Schenck was the last to be called, to his great disgust, as he took a seat on the outer row, near the main entrance, on the Republican side. Among the early calls was E. B. Washburne, who for several years past, with the late Thaddeus Stevens, was permitted to retain his old seat in the centre of the Republican side. Some one moved to reserve Mr. Washburne's seat, but Mr. Ingersoll said that he already had a seat reserved for him in the State Department, which ought to suffice. When John Morrissey was called, all eyes were turned towards him as he marched down the main aisle on the Democratic side, and took a seat only three rows from the front, and formerly occupied by Fernando Wood. Soon after Mr. Wood's name was drawn, and he took Mr. Morrissey's seat upon a back row near the door, and the two subsequently exchanged, in pursuance of a previous arrangement.

Mr. Boutwell's seat fell into the possession of Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah. General Logan, heretofore rather unfortunate, this time had his choice and took a seat in the second aisle about the middle of the Republican side. Mr. Dawes got his old place, and others of the Massachusetts members settled down quietly around him. General Farnsworth was unfortunate again, and went to the outer circle on the Democratic side. General Negley and John Cessna took seats together, directly in front and to the left of the Speaker's desk. Washington Townsend and D. J. Morrill camped down together about two-thirds back on the Republican side. Messrs. O'Neill and Kelley got near their old seats. Mr Dickey was again unfortunate, getting an undesirable seat. General Butler was out at the time of the drawing, and got no seat at all. Mr. Hooper, of Utah, subsequently gave his place to Mr. Dawes, and Mr. William Williams secured Mr. Stevens' old seat, while all around him are new members. The only Republicans who nestled down in front of the Democratic column are Mr. Bingham and Mr. Ames, who retain their old seats.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 24 | MOON RISES.....5 43
SUN SETS.....5 59 | HIGH WATER.....11 19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Jos. C. Grubb, E. A. Souder, George L. Buzby, George N. Allen, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
New York	Southampton	New York	Feb. 23
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 25
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Pereire	Bremen	New York	Feb. 27
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Feb. 27
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 9
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 11
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 18
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23

GOAS'WISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Mar. 8
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Mar. 10
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Mar. 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 11
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Mar. 13
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Ida L. Ray, Ray, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Glengarry, Yates, Matanzas, do.
Schr Mary McKee Sharp, Barnadoes, John R. Rus.
Schr W. G. Irish, Fanning, Monte Cristi, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. B. Crabtree, Joy, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Foster, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to order. Towed up by steamtug Col. S. L. Brown.
Br. schr Louisa, Maloney, 28 days from St. John, N. B., with pickets to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Br. barquentine Vinco, Cameron, 60 days from Messina, with fruit and brimstone to S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Schr Gazelle, Lewis, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Dorborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Euphemia, from Zaza.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Lennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 6th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, from Charleston 4th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 149 tcs rice, 160 bales cotton, 8 bales rags, 52 bales domestics, 5 casks and 87 bags cocoanuts, 10 bags peanuts and sundries.
Steamship Yazoo, Teal, hence, at New Orleans 28th ultimo.
Barque Blair Athol, Haynes, for Philadelphia, was at Newport, Eng., 19th ult.
Brig J. W. Drinko, Eaton, at Remedios 22d ult., from Pensacola.
Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, at Cardenas 25th ult., loading for Philadelphia, Boston, or Portland.
Brig N. C. Haskell, Haskell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 26th ult.
Brig Wm. Muir, Acker, from Sagua Feb. 17, via Delaware Breakwater 28th, at New York 6th inst.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 4th inst.
Schr Albion, Shaw, from Rockland for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 3d inst.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 6th inst.
Schrs James S. Moore, Nickerson; A. Hammond Paine; Isaac Rich, Crowell; and F. Nickerson, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schrs R. Petersen, English; Surprise, Beers; and R. K. Vaughan, Risley hence, at Salem 4th inst.
Schrs Florence, McIntyre, from New Castle, Del., and Hiawatha, Lee, from Elizabethport, at Newburyport 4th inst.
Schr Freeman, Brown, at Providence 4th inst., from New Castle, Del.
Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, from New York for Charleston, put into Norfolk 3d inst. for a crew.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

1 14

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 22 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 2 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 21

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. EDGAR T. CATTELL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENS SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., your store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street
852

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.
5 29¢

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET RINK.
CHESNUT STREET RINK.
CHESNUT STREET RINK.
TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STREET RINK.
THE OPENING NIGHT A GRAND SUCCESS.
THE OPENING NIGHT A GRAND SUCCESS.
THE OPENING NIGHT A GRAND SUCCESS.
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
SKATERS PRONOUNCED THE ICE TO BE THE BEST OF THE WINTER.
THE SPACIOUS DRESS CIRCLE
Was filled with the
BEAUTY AND FASHION OF PHILADELPHIA.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY BECK'S BAND.
POSITIVELY OPEN THIS (MONDAY)
POSITIVELY OPEN THIS (MONDAY)
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
SKATERS GUARANTEED GOOD SKATING.
SKATERS GUARANTEED GOOD SKATING.
SKATERS GUARANTEED GOOD SKATING.
WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER.
ICE 2 INCHES THICK.
ICE 3 INCHES THICK.
ICE 3 INCHES THICK.
AND AS SMOOTH AS GLASS.
BECK'S BAND THIS EVENING
will give
A GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
ADMISSION THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
ONLY 25 CENTS.
ONLY 25 CENTS.
ONLY 25 CENTS.
ONLY 25 CENTS.
ONLY 25 CENTS.
Persons holding special invitations for the Opening can use them this evening.
Should the Ice continue in its present condition until Saturday night next, THE FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL MASQUERADE will take place.
PREPARE YOUR COSTUMES.
Doors open at 1½ and 7 o'clock. 1t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10 000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 31

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,180 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22 mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

25 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868,
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER,
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 18mw

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL
EVERY EVENING,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
ARABIAN NIGHTS'
GREAT COMBINATION
ENTERTAINMENT.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
The Management have the pleasure of announcing an engagement with the beautiful and talented vocalist,
MISS JENNIE WADE,
From Steinway and Irving Hall, New York.
CARLETON,
The unequalled IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST will appear in his great Irish Specialties—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
WRESTLING THIEF,
PAT McCANN, ETC. ETC.
PROFESSOR M. O'BRADDON
Pianist and Composer, from the Tammany Theatre, New York, where he has elicited the highest encomiums of the press, will introduce his great invention,
THE TUMBLERONICON,
Playing three distinct tunes at one and the same time,
SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,
The Great Comic Vocalist and Caricaturist from the Alhambra, London, will appear in his Great Character Songs—
UP IN A BALLOON,
AN ITALIAN GUINEA PIG BOY,
ROLLO KING RAMS, ETC. ETC.
During the Evening will be exhibited
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' TABLEAUX,
Fifty in number, being the very finest and most beautiful paintings ever exhibited in this country, illustrated by an able lecturer.
A GRAND PRESENTATION
OF
ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE GIFTS
TO THE AUDIENCE.
The Chickering Grand and Square Pianos used upon this occasion are from Dutton's Music Store, No. 914 Chesnut street.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
(Can be secured six days in advance.)
Ticket Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MATINEE.
GRAND ARABIAN NIGHTS' MATINEE.
For the accommodation of families and persons at a distance,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON March 6, 1869,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
CHILDREN.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO, Proprietors.
GEORGE GORDON, Director. 3 5 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ACADEM

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

The New Reconstruction Policy.

CERTAIN passages of the inaugural, combined with the reinstatement of Sheridan, in the fresh bloom of his new honors as Lieutenant-General, in the command of the Department of Louisiana, and the other recent changes of commanding officers of military districts, foreshadow the policy of Grant's administration in reference to the South. No trace of bitterness resulting from the war will incite the new President to revengeful or oppressive measures. He has the magnanimity of the true soldier, and would rather serve than injure those who were once formidable foes. The sincerity of his wish that the rebellious States will soon emerge into "greater prosperity than ever before" is indisputable, and we do not believe that he will oppose or neglect any appropriate movement conducive to this end.

His appeal to every citizen "to do his share towards cementing a happy Union," his request for "the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation," and his deprecation of sectional pride and animosity, all indicate an earnest wish to heal old wounds forever and to restore internal tranquillity.

But while he earnestly desires the restoration of Southern prosperity, he avoids the fatal errors of Johnson's reconstruction policy. He proposes to establish concord on a true and just instead of a false and dishonorable basis, and to establish everywhere throughout the land "security of person and property and free religious and political opinions."

The Democratic idea of peace was based on a surrender to the Rebellion and a reënthronement of the leaders of the Southern Confederacy. It contemplated a complete restoration of Rebel rule everywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line, and a sufficient infusion of Rebel influence in the national councils to establish a pro-Rebel party of formidable proportions. This scheme has received a death-blow, and its mischievous authors will be forced to substitute a more patriotic and practical programme if they wish to continue a contest for political supremacy.

There is deep significance in the order issued on the 5th of March, assigning new commands to the generals who pandered to Johnson's policy or who faltered in their efforts to protect the Southern Unionists. The ex-President consigned the soldiers who refused to become his subservient instruments to distant frontier posts; but, under the new *régime*, General Hancock is entrusted with the task of watching and fighting the savages of Dacotah, and Sheridan is recalled from his victorious pursuit of the Indians of the Plains to confront once more the murderous marauders of New Orleans.

It will be remembered that at the Presidential election the Rebels inaugurated a reign of terror in portions of Louisiana, and that in the metropolis of that State men could only vote for General Grant at the risk of their lives. It is therefore eminently proper that Sheridan should be restored to the scene of this recent display of Rebel arrogance, not only on account of his well-known capacity to grapple with dangerous foes, but because his restoration to that command conveys an impressive and important lesson to the entire South, and teaches malcontents that beneath Grant's velvet glove there is an iron hand.

The true interests of the South are involved in the protection of peaceful industry; the encouragement of emigration; the establishment of law, order, and civilization; and the coöperation of Northern industry and Northern capital in the development of Southern resources. The success of Grant's policy will confer upon all honest citizens of the South, without distinction of nativity, color, or opinion, a degree of freedom and security they have never hitherto enjoyed; and in doing this he will do the best thing a government can do to promote the genuine welfare of any section. He will war only against efforts to galvanize Rebel politics and Rebel politicians, and he will strive to promote the well-being of good citizens of all parties.

Two Excellent Messages.

IT is seldom we can so warmly commend any public documents as we can the two messages sent to Select and Common Councils on Saturday by Mayor Fox. The first was a veto of the act to allow the Germantown Passenger Railway Company to salt its tracks. The veto was sent in on two grounds. One was that it was special legislation, and therefore should not be passed; the other that it was detrimental to the comfort, if not to the health, of our citizens to have the streets salted. We hope that the antagonism exhibited by Mayor Fox to special legislation will not die out, but will continue to grow as long as he is in office. It is the curse of our State—the mother of all corruption—the debaucher of public morals. There is no language too severe for this whole species of private favoritism, of which the act vetoed is a fair type. It is unjust to the country, uncalled for, and secured, as a rule, through improper means. The other objection on the ground of health and comfort is also well founded. We have been free for two years from the fearful "slush" which injured us heretofore, and the exemption of the Germantown road from the statute which forbid the salting of tracks is but the first step of close and avaricious corporations towards again subjecting our citizens to the nuisance.

The other message, which calls attention to the condition of the streets, was also well timed. The Mayor desires Councils to provide for the abolition of the contract to clean the streets, because of the incompetency of the contractors, and favors legal proceedings against their securities. The tone of the message deserves commendation, but it is unnecessary. The Mayor should have declared the contract broken, communicated the fact to Councils, and had the City Solicitor proceed with the suits. On him should rest the responsibility. He is given the power. Let him exercise it, and all the people will sustain him. If the Mayor will continue in this course and adopt proper reforms in the police department—not such as he has done heretofore in the Tenth district—he will deserve thanks. The people are watching him. He made many fair promises, and they are waiting for him to keep them. The cases of Policemen Hill, Irons, and Hussey look, however, as though his police administration would be a whited sepulchre. Let us hope we may be mistaken.

New Hampshire.

THE State and Congressional elections of New Hampshire take place to-morrow. From reports from that quarter, it appears that the Democrats are showing very little of their fighting qualities, regarding their chances of success as exceedingly slim. New Hampshire has been decidedly Republican since 1860, although the majorities have not always been so large as to warrant the dominant party in folding its hands in confidence of success. The following table shows the vote of the State at each election since 1860, the figures marked thus (†) including scattering votes, while in 1863 there were two Republican candidates for Governor, and consequently no election by the people:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860—Governor	38,037	33,544	4493R
" —President	37,519	28,434†	9085R
1861	35 467	31 452	4015R
1862	32,150	30,275†	1875R
1863—Governor	29,035	32 833	.....
1864— "	37,006	31,340	5666R
" —President	36,400	32 871	3529R
1865	34,144	28,017	6127R
1866	35,137	30,481	4656R
1867	35 809	32,663	3146R
1868—Governor	39 778	37,260	2518R
" —President	38,191	31,224	6967R

The vote for members of Congress in 1867 was as follows:—

Districts.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1	13 243	12,247	996R
2	11 260	10,305	955R
3	11,294	10,246	1048R

The Legislature elected last year stood as follows:—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Republicans	9	194	203
Democrats	3	133	141
Republican maj	6	56	62

The candidates of the two parties to be voted for to-morrow are as follows, the Republican Congressional candidates being all renominations:—

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Governor	Onslow Stearns,	John Bedel.
R. R. Com.	S. D. Quarles,	M. T. Donohue.
Congress, I.	Jacob H. Ela	E. A. Hibbard.
II.	A. F. Stevens,	E. W. Harrington.
III.	Jacob Benton,	H. W. Parker.

A Democratic contemporary says:—

"Last spring the Democrats of this State had success within their grasp, but by resorting to a timid policy, and trusting too much to unfaithful managers, it was lost."

It is to be hoped that the Republicans will not encounter a defeat to-morrow through mere lukewarmness and confidence in their impregnability.

Governor Geary.

ONE of the sayings attributed to General Grant is that, "as a rule, military men should not be appointed to civil offices." If this rule is appropriate anywhere, it is certainly applicable to such a position as the Governorship of Pennsylvania. The State has no wars to fight, and for practical purposes the militia of the Commonwealth can be as well commanded by a civilian who never set a squadron in the field as by the finest military genius.

At the last Gubernatorial election Governor Geary was nominated by the Republican party chiefly on account of his war record, and he was elected mainly because the Andy Johnson blunder of swinging round the circle in 1866, and the obnoxious antecedents of the Democratic candidate (Heister Clymer), would have secured the triumph in that year of any nominee the Republicans could have chosen.

It is eminently proper and just that soldiers should be rewarded and honored, but it is certainly not less important to the people of this Commonwealth that the occupant of its executive chair should have an intelligent idea of the duties of that responsible position, and a sufficient stock of other mental and moral qualities to keep faithful watch and ward over the manifold interests of this great State.

It is scarcely probable that any human being would have seriously thought of making General Geary the Governor of the State in 1866 if he had not gained military laurels in the war; and the experience of the last three years has clearly demonstrated that in his instance the presumption was unwarranted that martial skill in the tented field was necessarily accompanied by political ability in a peaceful executive chamber. This combination does sometimes exist, and we verily hope and believe that General Grant is about to furnish another brilliant example to the contracted list of those who deservedly gained double fame as soldiers and as statesmen. But surely it cannot be claimed that John W. Geary, votary of Mars though he be, is also entitled to a crown from the hands of Minerva.

It is true that in 1866 Geary's availability was increased by complimentary accounts of his civil services as alcalde of San Francisco and as Governor of Kansas. We do not question his eminent fitness for such positions. But the semi-military talent which found an appropriate sphere in checking with a stern hand the greasers or the belligerent miners of California, and in exercising imperious sway over the emigrant-aid societies and border ruffians of the turbulent young community beyond the Missouri, is not called into useful requisition in the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. Infant communities are controlled by influences entirely different from those which exercise potential sway in staid old Commonwealths, and at Harrisburg muscular intellectuality is as requisite as muscular Christianity was in the new Eldorado twenty years ago, or at Topeka when John Brown was enlisting his first company in an anti-slavery crusade.

Governor Geary has managed, during his official term, to dissatisfy both the politicians and the people, in a vain effort to appease both. He has proved a poor politician, and given not a tittle of evidence that he possesses a spark of statesmanship. Pennsylvania has little cause for pride or congratulation as she looks back on the long line of her Governors. If a few good and brilliant men are stricken from the list, there is little left to raise it up above the level of mediocrity; and Geary has done nothing, as Governor, to distinguish himself over the mass of his predecessors. Meanwhile, although corruption reeks at Harrisburg, and the interests of the State are most shamefully neglected and betrayed, his voice has never been heard protesting in the clarion tones that some men might have made ring throughout the Commonwealth against this carnival of folly and fraud.

THE COUNTY PRISON.—In our local columns will be found copious extracts from the annual report of the Inspectors of the County Prison, showing the operations of that institution during the year 1868, and embodying the suggestions of its officers. The management of the prison under the present board of inspectors will challenge comparison with any similar establishment in the country in all desirable features, and we trust that the proper authorities will give due weight to the demand for an increase of room, in order that all the present defects may be speedily remedied.

A BOVINE BLUNDER.—The Chicago papers announce that President Grant's Secretary of the Navy is "a retired Philadelphia merchant by the name of Adolph E. Borie!" Such is fame. But we imagine that, before the lapse of many months, the country will learn to spell the Secretary's name correctly, especially the hungry horde of official cormorants, who will encounter in him a man decidedly the contrary of one after their own heart.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS.—The *Epoque*, a Paris newspaper, started in 1865 by M. Feydeau, and purchased in 1867 by M. Dusautoy, has ceased its daily issue and sunk into a weekly. It has cost its owners, first and last, $200,000, nearly the whole of which may be considered lost. Other papers in Paris are said to be on the brink of ruin, owing to the great number of competitors brought into the field by the new press laws.

THE SCHOOLS OF RHODE ISLAND.—The report of the School Commissioner of Rhode Island shows the number of teachers employed to be six hundred and eighty-three; the number of pupils to be twenty-eight thousand; the number of children in the State under fifteen, to be over fifty-seven thousand; and the entire amount of money expended for educational purposes to be a little over $300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ POSTPONEMENT. — IN CONSEQUENCE of the sudden illness of JAMES E. MURDOCH, the READING announced for this evening has been UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED for a few days. 1*

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be Special Services in the Lecture room every evening this week. Sermon this evening by Rev. T. M. CUNNINGHAM, D. D. All are invited.*

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 723 ARCH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1869.
The Directors of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, with the sanction of CHARES CALLENDER, the Special Agent of the Comptroller of the Currency, hereby give notice that the business of the Bank will be resumed on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of March, with a new capital of $200,000, paid in.
3 6 3t L. M. RASER, Cashier.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, NO. 818 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary 1 11 6m

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Merchant, the Lawyer,
The Butcher, the Baker,
The Kindling-wood Sawyer,
The Candlestick-maker,
The Woollen-goods Weaver,
The eloquent Preacher,
The sturdy Coal heaver,
The diligent Teacher,
The learned Professor
The skilful Physician,
The lightning Expresser,
The nimble Musician,
The popular Editor,
The wise Politician,
The Debtor, the Creditor,
In every condition;
These people, and others,
Too numerous to mention,
Men, fathers, and brothers,
Declare their intention
Of speedily going
To GREAT BROWN HALL,
To purchase SPRING CLOTHING,
For gentlemen all.

The Spring Overcoats,
The Spring Pantaloons,
The Spring Vest,
The Spring Business Sack,
And every other Spring thing in clothing that ever was sprung upon the public; cheap, cheaper, cheapest, all for cash

AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE."
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL
Warranted to Give Satisfaction. [2 17 1m

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."
The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 .mrp East of Front street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with. 10 16 [mw]

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
2 18 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Mason, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 8

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
2 5 fm w] PHILADELPHIA.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.
SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET
TO
No. 530 MARKET Street
AND
No. 523 MINOR Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF
Brooks' Normal Series of Arithmetics.
Raub's Spellers.
Fewsmith's Grammars.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Bouvier's Astronomy.
Hillside's Geology.
Sheppard's Constitution.
Fairbanks' Book-keeping.
Pelton's Outline Maps.
Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy-Books, Etc.
Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of School Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfmw3trp

MEDICAL.

$1000 Reward for the Counterfeiter
$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER
$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER
$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER
$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER OF HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
HOW TO DETECT IT
The genuine has the name blown in the bottles, while the counterfeit has not.
And the contents are not at all similar to the genuine, but of lighter color. In fact, it is a most miserable imitation in this respect and possesses no medicinal qualities whatever but seems to be filled with some simple decoction. The counterfeit has been found in four different drug stores in this city within a week. I will appreciate the kindness of dealers if they will examine their stock at once and report.
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
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GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
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GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
I look to druggists for protection. Patients that have been using the genuine readily detect the spurious, and in three distinct cases they called at the store. Notwithstanding this druggists in each case having assured them of the genuineness of the article, they may have up keg conscientiously.
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
has the following plainly blown in three sides of the bottle:—
H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS, PHILADELPHIA.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
Notwithstanding I have spared no expense in getting up steel engraved wrappers and labels for the protection of my business, the counterfeit of these are calculated to deceive. Information derived, leading to detection, will be rewarded with the amount of one thousand dollars, and at the same time thankfully received by
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
3 8 1t 4p No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Foreign
WATCHES.
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTORY, No. 238 S FIFTH Street.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 302 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.—UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA. GEORGE H. STUART, President; THOMAS W. EVANS, Vice-President; C. F BETTS, Secretary. Office, southeast corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila. Agents and solicitors can make liberal terms with this company.
3 6 4t* WILLIAM GETTY, Manager.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS" No. 1438 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 3 tf Delanco, N J.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfmp

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1530 S. FIFTH Street. 3 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 23 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 1yr

LIFE INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
January 1, 1869.

FIRST.

Capital stock	$501,000 00
Amount of assessments or installments on stock paid in cash	251,000 00
SECOND.	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	None.
Cash on hand	5,701 83
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks:—	
First Nat. Bank of Hartford, Conn.	9,241 61
Merchants' Exchange B'k, N. Y. city	9,490 67
Premium on Policies in hands of agents in course of transmission	26,490 60
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	89,000 00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	None.
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, Registered	$108,000
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, Coupons	34,240
Connecticut State Bonds	13,000
Ohio State Bonds	11,000
Cook County Bonds	4,850
Hartford City Bonds	10 000
Chicago City Bonds	2,000
Toledo City Bonds	9,800
100 shares American National Bank, Hartford	6,100
50 sh. Fourth National Bk, N.Y.	5,100
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, New York	5,000
50 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York	2,800
50 shares Continental B'k, N. Y.	5,100
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Bonds	5,850
	$223,440 00
THIRD.	
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Call Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, at its par and market value:—	
77 sh. City Fire Insurance Stock	$11,550
128 sh. Etna Fire Insurance Stock	25,200
109 sh. Phœnix Fire Ins. Stock	20 000
147 sh. Travelers' Life Ins. Stock	19,995
10 shares Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Stock	650
10 shares Connecticut General Life Insurance Stock	500
80 sh. American Pub. Co. Stock	2,400
30 shares New York and New Haven Railroad Co. Stock	4 950
656 shares Weed Sewing Machine Stock	1,800
45 shares Adams Express Stock	16,072
United States 5-20 Bonds	2 250
	11,235
	96,767 05
Interest on investments due and unpaid	None.
Accrued interest not yet due	2,300 32
Premium notes on Policies still in force	46,589 19
One burglar-proof Safe (steel) and furniture and stamps	1,000 00
Stock notes approved by Directors and endorsed	249,000 00
FOURTH.	
Amount of cash premiums received	108,930 74
Premium notes actually received as part of premium	23,993 79
Amount of premiums earned (see above)	137,923 53
Interest received from investments	26,849 82
Interest on premium notes	3,143 11
FIFTH.	
Amount of losses paid during the year	25,250 00
Amount paid for reinsurance premiums	5,001 24
Amount of return premiums paid or lapsed, surrendered or purchased policies	1,112 00
Amount of dividends declared during the year:	
Stockholders	$16 250 00
Mutual policy holders	744 08— 16,994 08
Amounts of dividends paid	16,994 08
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company:—	
Commissions	$18,969 05
Salaries	9,000 00
	27,969 05
Amount of losses due and unpaid	None.
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	1,973 68
All other current expenses	$11,768 00
Medical examinations	1,890 44
	13,658 45
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	249,000 00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	249,000 00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100 00

SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
3 8 mws3t N.E cor. FIFTH and WALNUT Sts.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Statement of the condition of the Company, December 31, 1868.

Capital Stock	$150 000 00
Capital Stock paid in cash	150,000 00
ASSETS.	Market Value.
Cash on hand and in bank	$618 46
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	14,106 65
U. S. Gov't bonds, 5-20s, '67, par $125,000	130,187 50
Accrued interest, not yet due	136 30
Bills receivable	4,445 29
Loans on security of policies	8 199 13
Deferred premiums for the year	20 023 04
Value of lease	3,000 00
Value of reinsurance policies	134 25
Personal property at Home and Branch Offices	9,417 84
	$212,267 72
LIABILITIES.	
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	$55,591 27
Amount of all other claims against the Co.	3 232 23
	$59 823 50
INCOME.	
Amount of cash premiums received	$38,676 94
Loans on security of policies	8 233 78
Amount of premiums earned, including deferred in hands of agents	34,123 89
Interest received from investments	5 749 66
Income from all other sources	25 00
	$86,809 47
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,469 00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance policies	266 50
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	16 617 38
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,329 26
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	15,760 44
	$36,276 59

Value of Company's stock, par $100; market value, $100.
This Company commenced business in April, 1868, and have already issued 12000 POLICIES, covering over $3,000,000 of Insurance.
March 3 1869.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania,
OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET,
3 3 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS. Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 20

ALBRECHT, RIEKER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 2] WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
3 2 Superintendent.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will be produced this evening, with new scenery by Messrs. Hawthorne and Fetters, new costumes, new music and appointments.

Mrs. Drew will appear as "Beatrice," Mr. Barton Hill as "Benedick," Mr. Everly as "Don Pedro," Mr. James as "Claudio," Mr. C. E. Voltz as "Leonato," Mr. Wallis as "Antonio," Mr. T. A. Creese as "Don John," Mr. Mackay as "Dogberry," Mr. Craig as "Verges," Miss Price as "Hero," and Mrs. Creese as "Ursula."

AT THE WALNUT the *Emerald Ring*, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams as "Mike" and "Maggie Macarty," will be performed every evening until further notice.

AT THE CHESNUT Bachman & Gardiner's dramatic company will appear this evening in *The Hidden Hand*, adapted from Mrs. Southworth's story.

On Monday next C. D. Hess & Co.'s burlesque company will appear in the extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT will be an attraction at Concert Hall every evening during the present week.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Risley's Japanese troupe will appear this evening. This establishment has always been a popular place of resort for families, and the performances will be of an entirely unexceptionable character.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

MR. MADISON OBREY will give a pleasing musical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

MR. JAMES PILGRIM, the veteran manager and author, will have a complimentary benefit this afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music. A great variety of attractions will be offered, and we hope that the affair will be a grand success.

THE PENN WIDOWS' ASYLUM.—Mr. S. Edwin Megarge will give a reading from "David Copperfield," at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening next, in honor of the Penn Widows' Asylum. The inmates of this most deserving charitable institution are suffering because of an insufficiency in the funds to provide for all their wants, and this entertainment is intended to remedy the matter in some measure at least. We hope that our citizens will fill the Hall on Thursday evening and make the reading a grand success in a pecuniary point of view. That Mr. Megarge will do his part in providing an attractive entertainment we do not doubt.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

HOW HOSTETTER'S BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA—THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.—The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which *churns*, as it were, the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile and the nutritious portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures is dyspepsia*, complicated with *biliousness*.

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this:—They invigorate the cellular membrane of the stomach, which evolves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *Chyme* into *Chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless dearis. In this way HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cures dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and *true*.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—G. W. Reese & Co., No. 41 S. Third street, above Chesnut, are now offering their extensive stock of Blank Books and Stationery at from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. They have a fine assortment of fine stationery, fancy goods, and soaps from the New York and Philadelphia markets, including counting-house, school, and other stationery, legal cap, cap, note, and letter papers, envelopes, and the new chemical envelope for parlor amusement. A box of stationery for ladies is offered by them for the low price of fifty cents. Messrs. G. W. Reese & Co. make blank books of any pattern to order; and bankers, brokers, lawyers, and others who use quantities of stationery will find it to their advantage to deal with them.

TURNER BROTHERS & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, have in the press a novel by Mr. F. Trollope, entitled "Broken Fetters," which having obtained the unanimous praise of the leading English critics, ran through two London editions in a few weeks. The *Examiner*, which is notoriously hard to please, says that it "has the thrilling interest of Monte Cristo," and the *Athenæum*, declaring it to be full of incident, adds:—"No sooner has the reader recovered from one thrilling affair than he is plunged into another." This is Mr. Trollope's best novel.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—There is no charlatanism about Speer's "Wine Bitters." Their base is his pure wine, all of which is four years old before it is sold or used in any way. They only require to be used to recommend themselves to the most incredulous. They are pure and perfectly free from any kind of medication, and pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists.

HALLETT, DAVIS & Co.'s Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

BLUE DRESS COATS are the order of the day for evening dress. A full assortment at CHARLES STOKES & Co.

THE TIME HAS COME
For.....Spring Overcoats.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
We have them for $6·66.

All prices up to $25.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

CLEMENS—MEYERS.—On the 4th instant, at Doylestown, by Rev. S. M. Andrews, D. D., JACOB CLEMENS to MARY C. MEYERS.

GUTHRIE—CARLISLE.—On January 26, by the Rev. Joseph Perry, Mr. WILLIAM GUTHRIE, of Newcastle, England, to Miss MARY E. CARLISLE, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BANCROFT.—Third month 8th, ELIZABETH R., wife of John S. Bancroft, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 233 N. Twenty-second street, on Third-day morning the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock.

EYRE.—On Seventh-day morning, 3d month, 6th, 1869, JONAS PRESTON EYRE, in the 75th year of his age.

To be buried from the residence of his son-in-law, George Wilson Chester, Pa., on Third-day, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

FAIRGRIEVE.—On the 6th instant, MARY, wife of the late James J. Fairgrieve, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 416 S. Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning, March 10, at 8½ o'clock.

MANNING.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. ANNA M. MANNING, wife of Joseph S. Manning, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Pawnee Tent, No. 18, D. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, in rear of No. 218 Christian street, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church.

SENIOR.—On March 7, after a short illness, THOMAS SENIOR, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, and Harmony H. R. A. C., No. 52, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Strawberry street, on Wednesday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, JOHN M. STEWART, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 820 Market street, Camden, N. J., on Tuesday, the 9th instant at 11 o'clock A. M.

WAGNER.—On the 4th instant, ANNA CATHERINE, widow of the late William Wagner, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lady Washington Beneficial Society, and Philadelphia Social Circle, No. 1, U. O. B. and S., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 812 Charlotte street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

FURNITURE, ETC.
AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements
Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
EBENISTE, 2 1 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

RICHMOND & CO.,
Successors to Atwood & Hopper,
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
(East Side, Brown Stone Building),
2 25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.:
Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

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123. STILL ALIVE. 123.

EPSTEIN & HAINES
Again in the Field, at the Old Stand,
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Having Failed,

Have survived, and will fight it out on the same line, if it takes a lifetime. Have opened with $30,000 worth of

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And will offer the following goods under our old motto, never to be undersold, the greatest bargains since the panic of 1857:—

Muslins, Linens, Towels, Towelings, Table Linens, Napkins, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Dress Goods, Black Alpacas, Chintzes, Ginghams, Cloths, Cassimeres, White Goods, Hdkfs., Underwear for Ladies and Gents, and A large stock of Notions

All will be sold at a ruinous loss to somebody.

Our friends in the retail dry goods business say they have been making great profits on goods since we have been closed up, and are very sorry to hear we are going to open, as we make and regulate the prices for Dry Goods.

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PERPETUAL MOTION IN CHEAP AND GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!
IMPOSITION HATED!
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THE VALUE ALWAYS GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR YOUR MONEY!

We are bound to make ours the livest Dry Goods House in Philadelphia. Small profits, quick sales, and one low price, and turn the nimble sixpence often, is the corner-stone of this cheap store.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
No. 123 North NINTH Street,
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3 1 mwfstrp REGULATORS OF PRICES.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
Will Open Monday, March 8,
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,

Embracing all the Choice Styles and Fabrics Imported This Season.

ALSO,

LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
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1869. CENTRAL 1869.

CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,	Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres,	Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths,	Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins,	Fancy Cloths,
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Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

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CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
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LINEN STORE,
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NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 25 3m

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H. STEEL & SON,
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Opened to-day a job lot of the finest imported RICH PRINTED FRENCH PIQUES, AT 75 CTS.
Plain, White, Pink and Buff French Piques.
WHITE PIQUES, 25 CTS. TO $1 25.
HANDSOME STYLES OF FRENCH PERCALES.
French Percale Shirtings at 37½ cents.
New styles American Percales at 37½ cents.

Silk and Wool Poplins for Suits.
PLAIN AND MOTTLED $1 25 to $2.
Poplin Dress Stuffs for Suits
PLAIN MOTTLED AND STRIPED 25 cents to $1.
Black Alpaca Poplins, all qualities.
Black French Alpacas
6/4 BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, 25 IN. WIDE.
Black Gro Grains in Low, Medium, and Finest Qualities, at Moderate Prices.
Colored Dress Silks, in great variety, at low prices
SILK AND LINEN POPLINETTES.
PLAIN, STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
EMBROIDERED CLOTH COVERS.

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Piano Covers,
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Ordered direct, and sold at prices based on Gold for the day.
ALSO, [1 7 fsm
Embossed Piano, Stand and Table Covers.

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UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
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Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

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FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—VERY ELEgant country seat and mansion, of the late Davis Pearson, Esq., deceased, with stable and coach house, 7 acres, Broad street and Old York road, 900 feet front, below Fisher's lane, Twenty second ward. All that very elegant country seat, beginning on the west line of Old York road, 700 feet 5¼ inches from the north side of Bristol street; thence extending northward along Old York road 438 feet 1¾ inches, to an angle; thence northward along the same 192 feet 5¾ inches; thence westward, at right angles with proposed continuation of Broad street, 272 feet 9 inches, to the east line of said continuation of Broad street; thence southward along the same 635 feet; thence eastward, at right angles with said Broad street, 369 feet 1¾ inches, to the place of beginning; and also, all that lot beginning at a point, the intersection of the middle of Broad street and the middle of Courtland street; thence extending eastward along the middle of Courtland street 300 feet 2½ inches, to the west line of the Old York road; thence southward along the west side of Old York road 300 feet ¾ of an inch; thence westward by the above described lot 335 feet 11½ inches, to the middle of Broad street; thence northward along Broad street 298 feet to the place of beginning. The improvements consist of an elegant mansion, 44 by 40 feet, with back buildings, built and finished throughout in a very superior manner; wide hall, tiled throughout; parlor, library, dining-room, sitting-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 7 chambers on the second, and 5 on the third floor, and observatory on top. It has all the modern improvements and conveniences of a city residence, gas (chandeliers and fixtures included), bath, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking-range, etc.; has large and handsome porch, with veranda; also, gardener's residence, large stable and coach house, green house and other out-buildings, and the grounds are handsomely improved with choice shrubbery, fine shade trees, evergreens, etc.; convenient to Wayne Station on the Germantown Railroad, and easy of access to the city. This property adjoins the elegant residence of A. J. Bucknor, Esq., and is opposite Mr. Joseph S. Lovering's and Mr. James D. Wetham's. Photographic views may be seen at the Auction Rooms. Immediate possession.

May be examined at any time.

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FOR SALE—WEST PHILADELPHIA, No 4035 CHESNUT Street, Double Three-story Frame DWELLING and Extension, well built, with every convenience; has 18 rooms, including 9 full-sized chambers. Lot 50 by 143 feet. Price, $15,000. Apply until March 13, on premises, between 9 and 5 o'clock. 3 6 3t*

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE Two of the handsomest Residences on Chesnut street; lots 100 feet front. WM. B. WEIR, No. 3036 CHESNUT Street. 3 4 6t*

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The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,
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TO LET,
THE OFFICES
In the New Building of the
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Applications will be received by the undersigned, from 12 M. to 3 P. M., daily.
SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
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Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
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TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Duy's Lane Station, Germantown.
Apply to [2 23 12t* J. ARMSTRONG.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 19 3mp

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD,

DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE AND UNUSUALLY

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BLACK SILKS,

COMPRISING ALL THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURES OF

GROS GRAINS,
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H. C. & CO. also desire to reiterate their determination to sell their goods at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and have marked their BLACK SILKS in pursuance of this principle.

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
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HAVE REOPENED, SINCE THE RECENT FIRE
An Entire New and Fresh Stock
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they are Selling at very
REDUCED PRICES.
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HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
IS NOW REPLETE WITH ALL THE
BEST MAKES OF HOSIERY,
INCLUDING

Brettle's Celebrated English Hosiery.
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These Goods have all been Selected and Manufactured expressly for us, and will be sold at the MOST MODERATE ADVANCE.

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PORTER & COATES,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT BOOKSTORE,
IN THE SPACIOUS MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ADJOINING THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL (formerly occupied by J. E. Caldwell & Co.)
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10,
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
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As every book will be sold at retail at WHOLESALE PRICES, book buyers will have an opportunity to buy NEW GOODS AS CHEAP AS OLD STOCK CAN BE OFFERED AT, as the whole stock HAS JUST BEEN PURCHASED FOR CASH, at the very lowest prices, and will be sold at SMALL ADVANCES.

WILLIS P. HAZARD will be happy to see all his friends and former customers at the new establishment. 3 6 3t

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
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Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cotell, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
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FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
5/3 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 23 3m

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PREPARED GYPSUM,
For Whitening and Coloring Walls,
A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE.

The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent; it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public.

Satisfied that all who test it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.

Orders received for applying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Parlor and Store Ceilings.
JOHN MAXWELL,
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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cruciform, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 8 6mpd

Huxley on the Physical Basis of Life.

Professor Huxley has an important and interesting paper in the *Fortnightly Review*, from which we make some extracts:—

Mr. Huxley begins by admitting that, when first apprehended, such a doctrine as his appears almost shocking to common sense. What community of faculty can there be between the brightly colored lichen, which so nearly resembles a mere mineral incrustation of the bare rock on which it grows, and the painter, to whom it is instinct with beauty, or the botanist, whom it feeds with knowledge? If we regard substance, or material composition, what hidden bond can connect the flower which a girl wears in her hair and the blood which courses through her youthful veins? or what is there in common between the dense and resisting mass of the oak, or the strong fabric of the tortoise, and those broad disks of glassy jelly which may be seen pulsating through the waters of a calm sea, but which drain away to mere films in the hand which raises them out of their element? Such objections as these must arise in the mind of every one who ponders, for the first time, upon the conception of a single physical basis of life underlying all the diversities of vital existence; but Mr. Huxley proposes to demonstrate that a threefold unity—namely, a unity of form, and a unity of substantial composition—does pervade the whole living world.

To illustrate his case, Mr. Huxley goes to the common nettle:—

You are doubtless aware that the common nettle owes its stinging property to the innumerable stiff and needle-like, though exquisitely delicate, hairs which cover its surface. Each stinging-needle tapers from a broad to a slender summit, which, though rounded at the end, is of such microscopic fineness that it readily penetrates, and breaks off in, the skin. The whole hair consists of a very delicate outer case of wood, closely applied to the inner surface of which is a layer of semi-fluid matter, full of innumerable granules of extreme minuteness. This semi-fluid lining is protoplasm, which thus constitutes a kind of bag, full of a limpid liquid, and roughly corresponding in form with the interior of the hair which it fills. When viewed with a sufficiently high magnifying power, the protoplasmic layer of the nettle hair is seen to be in a condition of unceasing activity. Local contractions of the whole thickness of its substance pass slowly and gradually from point to point, and gave rise to the appearance of progressive waves, just as the bending of successive stalks of corn by a breeze produces the apparent billows of a corn-field. But in addition to these movements, and independently of them, the granules are driven, in relatively rapid streams, through channels in the protoplasm which seem to have a considerable amount of persistence. Most commonly, the currents in adjacent parts of the protoplasm take similar directions; and, thus, there is a general stream up one side of the hair and down the other. But this does not prevent the existence of partial currents which take different routes; and, sometimes, trains of granules may be seen coursing swiftly in opposite directions, within a twenty-thousandth of an inch of one another; while, occasionally, opposite streams come into direct collision, and, after a longer or shorter struggle, one predominates. . . . The possible complexity of many other organic forms, seemingly as simple as the protoplasm of the nettle, dawns upon one; and the comparison of such a protoplasm to a body with an internal circulation, which has been put forward by an eminent physiologist, loses much of its startling character. . . . The acts of all living things are fundamentally one. Is any such unity predicable of their forms? Let us seek in easily verified facts for a reply to this question. If a drop of blood be drawn by pricking one's finger, and viewed with proper precautions and under a sufficiently high microscopic power, there will be seen among the innumerable multitude of little, circular discoidal bodies, or corpuscles, which float in it and give it its color, a comparatively small number of colorless corpuscles, of somewhat larger size and very irregular shape. If the drop of blood be kept at the temperature of the body, these colorless corpuscles will be seen to exhibit a marvellous activity, changing their forms with great rapidity, drawing in and thrusting out prolongations of their substance, and creeping about as if they were independent organisms. The substance which is thus active is a mass of protoplasm, and its activity differs in detail, rather than in principle, from that of the protoplasm of the nettle. A nucleated mass of protoplasm turns out to be what may be termed the structural unit of the human body. As a matter of fact, the body, in its earliest state, is a mere multiple of such units; and in its perfect condition, it is a multiple of such units, variously modified.

But does the formula which expresses the essential structural character of the highest animal cover all the rest, as the statement of its powers and faculties covered that of all others? Very nearly. Beast and fowl, reptile and fish, mollusk, worm, and polype, are all composed of structural units of the same character, namely, masses of protaplasm with a nucleus. There are sundry very low animals, each of which, structurally, is a mere colorless blood-corpuscle, leading an independent life. But, at the very bottom of the animal scale, even this simplicity becomes simplified, and all the phenomena of life are manifested by a particle of protoplasm without a nucleus.

And what has been said of the animal world is no less true of plants. Traced back to its earliest state, the nettle arises as the man does, in a particle of naked protoplasm. And in the lowest plants, as in the lowest animals, a single mass of such protoplasm may constitute the whole plant, or the protoplasm may exist without a nucleus.

Under these circumstances it may well be asked, how is one mass of non-nucleated protoplasm to be distinguished from another? Why call one "plant" and the other "animal?" The only reply is that, so far as form is concerned, plants and animals are not separable, and that, in many cases, it is a mere matter of convention whether we call a given organism an animal or a plant. There is a living body called Ethalium septicum, which appears upon decaying vegetable substances, and in one of its forms is common upon the surface of tan pits. In this condition it is, to all intents and purposes, a fungus, and formerly was always regarded as such; but the remarkable investigations of De Bary have shown that, in another condition, the Ethalium is an actively locomotive creature, and takes in solid matters, upon which, apparently, it feeds, thus exhibiting the most characteristic feature of animality. Is this a plant, or is it an animal? Is it both, or is it neither?

Mr. Huxley declares at this point that protoplasm, simple or nucleated, is the formal basis of all life. It is the clay of the potter, which, bake it and paint it as you will, remains clay, separated by artifice and not by nature, from the commonest brick or sun-dried clod. All living powers are cognate, and all living forms are fundamentally of one character.

The researches of the chemist have revealed a no less striking uniformity of material composition in living matter:—

In perfect strictness, it is true that chemical investigation can tell us little or nothing, directly, of the composition of living matter, inasmuch as such matter must needs die in the act of analysis—and upon this very obvious ground, objections, which I confess seem to me to be somewhat frivolous, have been raised to the drawing of any conclusions whatever respecting the composition of actually living matter from that of the dead matter of life, which alone is accessible to us. But objectors of this class do not seem to reflect that it is also, in strictness, true that we knew nothing about the composition of any body whatever, as it is. The statement that a crystal of calc-spar consists of carbonate of lime is quite true, if we only mean that, by appropriate processes, it may be resolved into carbonic acid and quicklime. If you pass the same carbonic acid over the very quicklime thus obtained, you will obtain carbonate of lime again; but it will not be calc-spar, nor anything like it. Can it, therefore, be said that chemical analysis teaches nothing about the chemical composition of calc spar? Such a statement would be absurd; but it is hardly more so than the talk one occasionally hears about the uselessness of applying results of chemical analysis to the living bodies which have yielded them.

One fact, at any rate, is out of reach of such refinements, and this is, that all the forms of protoplasm which have yet been examined contain the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, in very complex union, and that they behave similarly towards several reagents. To this complex combination, the nature of which has never been determined with exactness, the name of Protein has been applied. And if we use this term with such caution as may properly arise out of our comparative ignorance of the things for which it stands, it may be truly said that all protoplasm is proteinaceous; or, as the white, or albumen, of an egg is one of the commonest examples of a nearly pure protein matter, we may say that all living matter is more or less albuminoid.

And now, what is the ultimate fate, and what the origin, of the matter of life? Is it, as some of the older naturalists supposed, diffused throughout the universe in molecules, which are indestructible and unchangeable in themselves; but, in endless transmigration, unite in innumerable permutations, into the diversified forms of life we know? Or, is the matter of life composed of ordinary matter, differing from it only in the manner in which its atoms are aggregated? Is it built up of ordinary matter, and again resolved into ordinary matter when its work is done? Modern science does not hesitate a moment between these alternatives. Physiology writes over the portals of life—

"Debemur morti nos nostraque,"

with a profounder meaning than the Roman poet attached to that melancholy line. Under whatever disguise it takes refuge, whether fungus or oak, worm or man, the living protoplasm not only ultimately dies and is resolved into its mineral and lifeless constituents, but is always dying, and, strange as the paradox may sound, could not live unless it died.

All work implies waste, and the work of life results, directly or indirectly, in the work of protoplasm. Every word uttered by a speaker costs him some physical loss, and, in the strictest sense, he burns that others may have light—so much eloquence, so much of his body resolved into carbonic acid, water, and urea. It is clear that this process of expenditure cannot go on forever. But, happily, there is also a process of renewal:—

For example, this present lecture, whatever its intellectual worth to you, has a certain physical value to me, which is, conceivably, expressible by the number of grains of protoplasm and other bodily substance wasted in maintaining my vital processes during its delivery. By-and-by I shall probably have recourse to the substance commonly called mutton, for the purpose of stretching it back to its original size. Now this mutton was once the living protoplasm, more or less modified, of another animal—a sheep. As I shall eat it, it is the same matter altered, not only by death, but by exposure to sundry artificial operations in the process of cooking. But these changes, whatever be their extent, have not rendered it incompetent to resume its old functions as matter of life. A singular inward laboratory, which I possess, will dissolve a certain portion of the modified protoplasm, the solution so formed will pass into my veins; and the subtle influences to which it will then be subjected will convert the dead protoplasm into living protoplasm, and transubstantiate sheep into man. Nor is this all. If digestion were a thing to be trifled with, I might sup upon lobster, and the matter of life of the crustacean would undergo the same wonderful metamorphosis into humanity. And were I to return to my own place by sea, and undergo shipwreck, the crustacea might, and probably would, return the compliment, and demonstrate our common nature by turning my protoplasm into living lobster. Or, if nothing better were to be had, I might supply my wants with mere bread, and I should find the protoplasm of the wheat-plant to be convertible into man, with no more trouble than that of the sheep, and with far less, I fancy, than that of the lobster. Hence it appears to be a matter of no great moment what animal, or what plant, I lay under contribution for protoplasm, and the fact speaks volumes for the general identity of that substance in all living beings. I share this catholicity of assimilation with other animals, all of which, so far as we know, could thrive equally well on the protoplasm of any of their fellows, or of any plant; but here the assimilative powers of the animal world cease. A solution of smelling-salts in water, with an infinitesimal proportion of some other saline matters, contains all the elementary bodies which enter into the composition of protoplasm; but, as I need hardly say, a hogshead of that fluid would not keep a hungry man from starving, nor would it save any animal whatever from a like fate. An animal cannot make protoplasm, but must take it ready made from some other animal, or some plant—the animal's highest feat of constructive chemistry being to convert dead protoplasm into that living matter of life which is appropriated to itself.

Therefore, in seeking for the origin of protoplasm, we must eventually turn to the vegetable world. The fluid containing carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, which offers such a Barmecide feast to the animal, is a table richly spread to multitudes of plants; and, with a due supply of only such materials, many a plant will not only maintain itself in vigor, but grow and multiply until it has increased a million-fold, or a million million-fold, the quantity of protoplasm which it originally possessed; in this way building up the matter of life, to an indefinite extent, from the common matter of the universe.

But it will be observed that the existence of the matter of life depends on the pre existence of certain compounds, namely, carbonic acid, water, and ammonia. Withdraw any one of these three from the world, and all vital phenomena come to an end. They are related to the protoplasm of the plant, as the protoplasm of the plant is to that of the animal. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen are all lifeless bodies. Of these, carbon and hydrogen unite in certain proportions and under certain conditions, to give rise to carbonic acid; hydrogen and oxygen produce water; nitrogen and hydrogen give rise to ammonia. These new compounds, like the elementary bodies of which they are composed, are lifeless. But when they are brought together, under certain conditions they give rise to the still more complex body, protoplasm, and this protoplasm exhibits the phenomena of life. I see no break in the series of steps in molecular complication, and I am unable to understand why the language which is applicable to any one term of the series may not be used to any of the others. We think fit to call different kinds of matter carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, and to speak of the various powers and activities of these substances as the properties of the matter of which they are composed. When hydrogen and oxygen are mixed in a certain proportion, and an electric spark is passed through them, they disappear, and a quantity of water, equal in weight to the sum of their weights, appears in their place. There is not the slightest parity between the passive and active powers of the water and those of the oxygen and hydrogen which have given rise to it. At 32 deg. Fahrenheit, and far below that temperature, oxygen and hydrogen are elastic gaseous bodies, whose particles tend to rush away from one another with great force. Water at the same temperature is a strong though brittle solid, whose particles tend to cohere into definite geometrical shapes, and sometimes build up frosty imitations of the most complex forms of vegetable foliage. Nevertheless we call these, and many other strange phenomena, the properties of the water, and we do not hesitate to believe that, in some way or another, they result from the properties of the component elements of the water. We do not assume that a something called "aquosity" entered into and took possession of the oxide of hydrogen as soon as it was formed, and then guided the aqueous particles to their places in the facets of the crystal, or amongst the leaflets of the hoar-frost. Is the case in any way changed when carbonic acid, water, and ammonia disappear, and in their place, under the influence of pre-existing living protoplasm, an equivalent weight of the matter of life makes its appearance?

It is true that there is no sort of parity between the properties of the components and the properties of the resultant, but neither was there in the case of the water. It is also true that what I have spoken of as the influence of pre-existing living matter is something quite unintelligible; but does anybody quite comprehend the *modus operandi* of an electric park, which traverses a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen?

What justification is there, then, for the assumption of the existence in the living matter of a something which has no representative or correlative in the not living matter which gave rise to it? What better philosophical status has "vitality" than "aquosity?" And why should "vitality" hope for a better fate than the other "ities" which have disappeared since Martinus Scribleruus accounted for the operation of the meat-jack by its inherent "meat roasting quality," and scorned the "materialism" of those who explained the turning of the spit by a certain mechanism worked by the draught of the chimney?

And now, says Mr. Huxley, after still further enforcing his view of the facts:—

I bid you beware that, in accepting these conclusions, you are placing your feet on the first rung of a ladder which, in most people's estimation, is the reverse of Jacob's, and leads to the antipodes of heaven. It may seem a small thing to admit that the dull vital actions of a fungus, or a foraminifer, are the properties of their protoplasm, and are the direct results of the nature of the matter of which they are composed. But if, as I have endeavored to prove to you, their protoplasm is essentially identical with, and most readily converted into, that of any animal, I can discover no logical halting-place between the admission that such is the case and the further concession that all vital action may, with equal propriety, be said to be the result of the molecular forces of the protoplasm which displays it. And if so, it must be true, in the same sense and to the same extent, that the thoughts to which I am now giving utterance, and your thoughts regarding them, are the expression of molecular changes in that matter of life which is the source of our other vital phenomena.

Past experience leads me to be tolerably certain that, when the propositions I have just placed before you are accessible to public comment and criticism, they will be condemned by many zealous persons, and perhaps by some few of the wise and thoughtful. I should not wonder if "gross and materialism" were the mildest phrase applied to them in certain quarters. And most undoubtedly the terms of the propositions are distinctly materialistic. Nevertheless two things are certain: the one, that I hold the statements to be substantially true; the other, that I, individually, am no materialist, but, on the contrary, believe materialism to involve grave philosophical error.

What, he says further on—

What is the difference between the conception of life as the product of a certain disposition of material molecules, and the old notion of an Archæus governing and directing blind matter within each living body, except this—that here, as elsewhere, matter and law have devoured spirit and spontaniety? And as surely as every future grows out of past and present, so will the physiology of the future gradually extend the realm of matter and law until it is co-extensive with knowledge, with feeling, and with action. The consciousness of this great truth weighs like a nightmare, I believe, upon many of the best minds of these days. They watch what they conceive to be the progress of materialism, in such fear and powerless anger as a savage feels, when, during an eclipse, the great shadow creeps over the face of the sun. The advancing tide of matter threatens to drown their souls; the tightening grasp of law impedes their freedom; they are alarmed lest man's moral nature be debased by the increase of his wisdom. . . . But, after all, what do we know of this terrible "matter," except as a name for the unknown and hypothetical cause of states of our own consciousness? And what do we know of that "spirit" over whose threatened extinction by matter a great lamentation is arising, like that which was heard at the death of Pan, except that it is also a name for an unknown and hypothetical cause, or condition, of states of consciousness? In other words, matter and spirit are but names for the imaginary substrata of groups of natural phenomena.

In itself it is of little moment whether we express the phenomena of matter in terms of spirit, or the phenomena of spirit in terms of matter; matter may be regarded as a form of thought, thought may be regarded as a property of matter—each statement has a certain relative truth. But with a view to the progress of science, the materialistic terminology is in every way to be preferred. For it connects thought with the other phenomena of the universe, and suggests inquiry into the nature of those physical conditions, or concomitants of thought, which are more or less accessible to us, and a knowledge of which may, in future, help us to exercise the same kind of control over the world of thought as we already possess in respect of the material world; whereas, the alternative, or spiritualistic, terminology is utterly barren, and leads to nothing but obscurity and confusion of ideas.

Thus there can be little doubt that the further science advances the more extensively and consistently will the phenomena of nature be represented by materialistic formulæ and symbols.

But the man of science, who, forgetting the limits of philosophical inquiry, slides from these formulæ and symbols into what is commonly understood by materialism, seems to me to place himself on a level with the mathematician who should mistake the *x*'s and *y*'s with which he works his problems for real entities—and with this further disadvantage, as compared with the mathematician, that the blunders of the latter are of no practical consequence, while the errors of systematic materialism may paralyze the energies and destroy the beauty of a life.

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The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, March 11.

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Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

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CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax), Tuesday, Mar. 9 1 P. M.
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St. John's, N. F..... } 40 | St. John's, N. F..... } 20
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ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 2
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PRICE OF PASSAGE

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Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn's Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116 150 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET,

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$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 39
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 70
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	$33,693 23
INCOME FOR 1867	$856,000 00
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER	$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

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Capital, $500,000.

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MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

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PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

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Cash Assets January 1, 1869.....479,385

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Wrought Iron Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue, Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds in Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Rough Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JAC

CITY COUNCILS.

The Salt Bill Repealed — The Street Cleaning Contracts.

On Saturday City Councils held a special meeting, in pursuance to a call made by Mayor Fox.

In the Select branch were present Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Cattell, Cochran, Duffy, Franciscus, Harkness, Hodgdon, Hookey, Hopkins, Jones, Kamerly, King, McCall, McCutcheon, McIlvain, Marcus, Morrison, Plumly, Ritchie and Smith.

Mr. Smith, in the absence of the President, did duty in the chair. There was no lobby attendance, probably because the usual lobby members were unaware that the fires were lit and that the house was open.

The Chamber having been called to order, Mayor Fox's first message was read as thus:

To the Select and Common Councils: Gentlemen—I herewith return, without my approval, an ordinance to grant a certain privilege to the Germantown Passenger Railway Company. This ordinance directs "that the Germantown Passenger Railway Company is hereby authorized and permitted to use salt on that portion of their tracks lying north of the junction of Germantown avenue and Diamond street; and all ordinances, so far as they are inconsistent herewith, be and the same are repealed."

It is apparent from its face that it provides for the exemption of the Germantown Passenger Railway Company from the operation of a general law, and it becomes, therefore, a question for consideration whether such a special exemption shall be granted or not.

In former years it was the prevalent custom of the railway companies of the city to salt their tracks at every fall of snow which afforded any obstruction to the travel of their cars. This produced a very general dissatisfaction throughout the community, many being impressed with the belief that the practice was injurious to health, and more were convinced that it was very annoying and inconvenient. Although scientific men differed on the abstract question of its effects upon the public health, yet the fact can hardly be denied that there were discomforts and disturbances of individual health attributable to this cause. Under such circumstances an ordinance was passed February 23, 1867, declaring that from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any railroad or railway company to salt the tracks, under a penalty of $75 for each and every offence, to be collected as other fines and penalties are now by law collected; and on March 11, 1868, there was an ordinance passed entitled "Preamble and ordinance to prevent the salting of the railway and railroad tracks within the city of Philadelphia," increasing the penalty from $75 to $500, and offering one-half of the same as an inducement for information of any violation of the law on the subject.

The preamble recites that the railroad and railway companies have used salt upon their tracks in defiance of law and to the injury of the health and business of our citizens; and this emphatic declaration by the Councils of Philadelphia was made after there had been a full trial of the custom and of the ordinance prohibiting it, enabling the citizens, by their increased comfort, where the companies did not use salt, to know, as they had previously believed, that their objections were well founded. The prohibition was general throughout the city; and although it is true that permission had been given to salt the tracks on certain portions of the railway running to Frankford, yet that can afford no precedent for any further grant, especially as is asked by the ordinance to which I invite your consideration. If it is understood that rural districts or any designated portions are to be exempted from the operation of the law, the legislation should be general and cover all such cases; but the district of the city to which the ordinance applies is, in considerable portions of it, thickly populated, and is quite as much entitled to the protection of the general ordinance as any other part of the city; as, for instance, there is a closely built up neighborhood from their depot on Diamond street to the north side of Huntingdon street, being a distance of 2232 feet, or forty-two hundredths of a mile, and another from the centre of Fisher's lane to the centre of Carpenter street, a length of 12,000 feet, or two and twenty-seven hundredths of a mile, besides those parts known as Rising Sun village and Nicetown, both of which latter localities have been built up.

The prohibition of salt has been beneficial to the public generally in health and comfort. It has also invited attention to the necessity of substitutes by which the obstructions of snow and ice can be promptly removed, and we have seen that the inventive genius of our citizens has already suggested different effective appliances for the purpose. Believing, therefore, that the proposed legislation is impolitic, as well as unnecessary, I must withhold my approval of the ordinance, and I respectfully ask from you the reconsideration required by law.

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Marcus moved to postpone for the present, in consequence of the leanness of the representation of members of the Chamber.

Mr. Plumly called the yeas and nays on the motion, which resulted thus:

Yeas—Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Cattell, Cochran, Franciscus, Herkness, Hodgdon, Hookey, Hopkins, Jones, Kamerly, King, McCall, Marcus, Morrison and Smith.

Nays—Messrs. Duffy, McIlvain and Plumly.

The matter was therefore postponed.

The message from the Mayor on the subject of the non-fulfilment of the contracts by the contractors for cleaning the streets was then read. It represents that from records which he has directed to be kept, it is seen that there has been great neglect on the part of the whole four of the street contractors (Messrs. Bickley, Crawford, McGlue and Reed), and that they have failed in keeping the streets in that cleanly condition which they were bound to do under the ordinances and their several contracts. There were several conferences held with the contractors in presence of the committee on street cleansing, when they were informed that they would be expected to keep to the obligations they had severally assumed; and if, after a reasonable time had transpired, and the condition of the weather would conveniently permit the work to be done, there still continued to be just cause for complaint against them, the city authorities would resort to whatever remedies they had a right to enforce. The contractors at first showed a disposition to comply with their contracts, but subsequently they desired to know whether they would be expected to come up to the letter of their several contracts.

They were answered that the city was ready and willing to comply with the obligation resting upon her, and that each of them would be expected to perform theirs. The Mayor has not deemed it expedient at this time to annul the contracts, as he considered that the contractors ought to be compelled to perform the covenants into which they have so solemnly entered, if such performance can be enforced, and, if not, that themselves and their sureties be continued to be held to the strictest accountability; especially, too, if the contracts were now annulled, much time might be consumed before new parties could even commence their work, and in the meantime the streets would become in an impassable condition, and the health and comfort of our citizens thereby be much endangered.

At the close of the reading, Mr. Barlow stated that a communication sent to the Mayor by the Committee on Street Cleansing had not been returned with the Mayor's document. This statement, he said, he made for the purpose of letting the public know that the committee had taken action in the matter.

Mr. Barlow moved the reference of the message to the Committee on Street Cleaning, and said, in support of it, that the committee had had an interview with the Mayor and the contractors, and that the contractors had agreed to go on and clean the streets, provided that the allowance for February was not withheld from them.

A member desired to know what good could be accomplished by a reference to the committee, inasmuch as the committee had already had the matter under consideration.

In defence of the contractors, it was stated that Mr. Bickley's allowance for February, which had been withheld, is $3750; Crawford's, $2625, and McGlue's, $2352 73, and that each had expended considerable in the work during the month.

On motion, the message was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning, with instructions to report on Thursday next.

Mr. McIlvain submitted a tabular statement showing what the contractors had expended during the month of February, and their allowances by the city. The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch—At half-past four o'clock the Common Council was called to order, Mr. Wagner in the chair, and the call of the Mayor was read.

The Clerk read a communication from his Honor, relative to the non-performance of the contract made by those parties who had engaged to clean the streets of the city.

Mr. Stockham moved that the communication be laid on the table, and its consideration postponed until next week.

Mr. Hanna thought that the Mayor should have had the courage to have annulled the contract if he thought it deserved such action. He also offered an amendment to Mr. Stockham's motion, that the consideration of the matter be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution to refer the communication of the Mayor to a joint special committee.

Mr. Hetzell said that the only way to procure the cleaning of our streets was for the Mayor to annul the contract and throw upon Councils the responsibility of directing the City Solicitor to proceed in law against the contractors or their securities. He was surprised that the Mayor should take the course of refusing to sign the contractors' warrants, since such a proceeding would and has placed Councils in a dilemma. If the contractors are now sued, they can plead that the Mayor has broken the contract, and so left the door open for their escape.

Mr. Bardsley spoke in the same strain as Mr. Hetzell, and further said that he considered the Mayor had committed a serious blunder in refusing to sign the city warrants, and thought that a committee of five should be appointed to take charge of the matter.

Mr. Evans' motion was then brought up and carried, and the following committee appointed by the Chair: Messrs. Hanna, Hetzell, Evans, Stockham and Bardsley.

Mr. Hetzell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that his Honor the Mayor be requested to annul the contract for the cleaning of the streets of the city; and be it further

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be instructed to enter suit against the securities of the several contractors for cleaning the streets of the city, said contractors not having performed their work agreeably to the letter or spirit of the ordinance under which the contracts have been executed.

Referred to the committee above named.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution requesting the Mayor in future to sign whatever warrants were presented to him for signature. This was also referred to the joint committee. Adjourned.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

What the London Papers Say of Its Rejection.

The London *Times* speaks thus:—

"We have said enough to justify the assertion that our position would be improved by the rejection of the Alabama convention. We believe the prospect of establishing a permanent good feeling between the two countries will not be endangered by the failure of this treaty. Any one who will take the trouble to follow out in thought the way in which the convention would be worked if accepted will soon see that the practical conduct of it is bristling with dangers. A failure of the convention would intensify any ill feeling now existing. A discovery that the convention bound us to recognize a liability to the United States for issuing a proclamation of neutrality would irritate ourselves. The discovery that the United States would be stopped from denying the existence of civil war at the time the proclamation was issued would irritate them. It seems certain that one, it seems probable that both, these conditions are bound up in the Alabama convention. It is, in fact, an unintentionally delusive document, and our Government probably had little faith in it, if we may judge from the language of the royal speech. But it will at least warn future diplomatists of the things to be avoided in arranging any new convention. It will probably not be long before a fresh treaty of arbitration will be negotiated, and we may be satisfied that it will be clear and definite in its articles, prescribing exactly the points upon which a decision is sought, and containing within itself a method of procedure capable of being carried to a successful issue."

The London *Star* comments as follows:—

"We have never concealed our opinion of the responsibility which our Government undertook by permitting that ill-starred cruiser to have left Liverpool and to take shelter in our colonial ports during the war. We ought to have chased the pirate from the ocean and tried Semmes under at the Old Bailey for his life. The burning of peaceful merchantmen on the high seas by a mock hero, who stole his ship and had a crew composed of the sweepings of Liverpool, was an abhorrent spectacle, against which we never ceased to protest; and we rejoice to know, from Captain Semmes' book, that the articles in this journal, when read by the crew of the Alabama, compelled some of them to reflect that they were not engaged in a very creditable service. But what more can be done than to submit the whole question to arbitration, in order to have our responsibility determined by international law? England cannot do more than this, and if the Americans, or any portion of them, imagine that because we have done what is right we may be compelled to do what is humiliating, they profoundly mistake our national character. We are strong enough and great enough not to be afraid of acknowledging or of submitting our conduct to the impartial verdict of arbitrators skilled in international usages; but neither our strength nor our greatness requires us to do penance, either by kissing the floor or meekly acknowledging our errors by wearing a "duster on our head" before the world. The mistake in policy of which we were guilty was one into which we were betrayed by many circumstances which are not yet fully known. There was both treachery and ignorance at work, and a want of moral courage where we might have looked for something better. But the thing is over and gone."

THE "MITTIE STEPHENS."

Further Particulars of the Disaster—A Scene of Terror.

We gather the following additional particulars of the burning of the Mittie Stephens, on the Red river, from the Jefferson (Texas) *Jimplecute*:—

"The accounts of the eye-witnesses represent the spectacle as most appalling. The hour of midnight had just been chimed by the clock when the pilot discovered signs of fire on the larboard side of the forecastle, where, it seems, two hundred and seventy-four bales of hay had been stowed. Four quick, successive taps of the bell gave the alarm to the crew. Then ensued a scene of dismay, terror, and death. The brave captain cried to the pilot, 'Head her from the wind! Open up!' The boat was headed for shore, and all hands put to work to extinguish the flames, but without effect. In less than five minutes the bow of the boat was run ashore near Jeter's place. At this time the forward part of the boat was completely in flames, cutting off all egress in that direction. The passengers then rushed in the stern of the boat, driven by the flames, and with the hope of making their escape. The stern was at least one hundred and sixty feet from the shore, in ten feet water. The yawl was swamped at once by being overloaded, and the occupants drowned. Nearly one hundred frantic, terror-stricken people—men, women, and children—were collected on the afterguard, with the flames hissing and cracking behind them. Every movable thing was thrown overboard, fathers could be seen hunting for their wives and children, wives for their husbands, and children for their parents, amid the shrieks and cries of the excited crowd. As the flames approached, all the men jumped overboard, some to find a watery grave, and others to save themselves by swimming; but not a single lady could be induced to take the water, and they all perished in the flames. All united in their praise of the captain's presence of mind, prudence, and gallant efforts to save the boat and passengers. Mr. Hetherton, the bill clerk, is especially mentioned for his heroic services in providing the passengers with life-preservers. He was the last to leave the boat. In less than half an hour from the discovering of the fire the vessel was a total wreck, and over sixty persons had perished. The Dixie lay in Jim's bayou, about five miles distant, tied to a tree, with steam down. Captain Jacobs, the master, was informed by the watchman that he believed there was a boat on fire. He thereupon despatched his mate and a deck hand to the place of the disaster, and they picked up many persons floating in the water. One of the most signal acts of heroism that has ever come to our lot to record was performed by Phil. Hill, the carpenter, and a deck hand, named Jacob Stein. Twenty kegs of powder had been deposited in the magazine in the hold. With a presence of mind and a daring that have few parallels in the annals of steamboating, they, in the face of horrible death, carried the powder up and threw it overboard. A moment lost, and there would have been no one to tell the awful story."

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of Feb. 19 says:—"The iron safe belonging to the Mittie Stephens had been recovered, brought to the city, and turned over to the agents of the insurance companies. It is supposed to contain a large amount of money."

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.50 P. M., 6.15 and 11.30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6.25 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.50 P. M., and 6.55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8.00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M., and 3.00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7.45 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.45 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8.00 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 13tf HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....8.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3.00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3.00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6.30 and 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5.30, and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $5.
At 7.30 and 11 A. M. 2.30, 5.30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7.30 and 11 A. M. 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M. and 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M. 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 6 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9.45 A. M., 12.20, 4, 6.30, and 12 P.M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $5.
At 11.30 P. M. Emigrant Line, Fare $3.
At 9.45 A. M., 12.20, 4, 6.30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9.45 A. M., 3, 6.30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9.45 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P M, Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, as Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9.45 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7.30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JAND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, and 5.30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1.30 and 3.30 P. M., for Lewistow Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10.30 A. m., 1.40, and 9.00	P. M.
Fast Line	11.50 A. M.
Erie Express	11.50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8.00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10.45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12.00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5.00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3.10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8.10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8.30 A. M., 3.40 and 7.10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10.00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9.10 A. M.
Fast Line	10.00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12.30 P. M.
Erie Express	4.20 P. M.
Day Express	4.20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9.40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANRENSSELAER, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 1/6, 3 5/6, 4, 5, 6 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8'20 down train, and 3 1/2 and 5 1/2 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9'15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10 1/2 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8'15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 1/2 P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3 1/2, 5 1/2, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7.10, 8, 9'40, 11'40 A. M., 1'40, 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40, and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9'15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7'50 A. M., 12'40, 5'40, and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7 1/2, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1 1/2, 3, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 8'05, and 11 1/2 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1 1/2, 3, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, and 8 1/2 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 P. M
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 3 1/2 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7 1/2, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1 1/2, 3, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 8'05, and 11 1/2 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6'10, 7 1/2, 8'20, 9 1/2, and 11 1/2 A. M., 2, 3 1/2, 5, 6 1/2, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7 1/2 A. M., 3 and 9 1/2 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9.45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1.45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5.00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8.45 A. M., 2.45 and 4.15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10.45 A. M. and 11.30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6.20 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.10 A. M., 2.10, 5.25, and 8.30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 4.55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10.45 A. M. and 3.10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS;

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6.35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8.15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6.40 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8.15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 5 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4.35 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6.30 A. M., 12.45 and 5.15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8.10 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 A. M., and 1.50 and 10.10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3.50 and 5.55 A. M., and 10.50 P. M., passing Reading at 5.44 and 7.31 A. M., and 12.50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12.40 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M. and 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45 and 11.30 A. M., and 6.4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8.35 A. M., and 2.15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7.05 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3.30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M. and 5.35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class ticket and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52'50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4.35 A. M., 12.30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—

Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M., 2.30, 5.00, and 7.00 P. M. The 5.00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7.00 and 8.10 A. M., 1.30, 4.15, and 7.00 P. M. The 8.10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7.00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way Mail, 9.35 A. M., Express, 2.25 P. M., Express, 7.25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. RENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8.15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8.15 A. M., 2.15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8.15 A. M and 3.30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8.15 A. M., 2.15, 3.30, and 6.00 P. M

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 226 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

2 26

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF S

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MOYAMENSING.

Inspectors of the County Prison—Their Annual Report—Operations for the Year 1868.

We have received an advance copy of the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Inspectors of the County Prison, showing the operations of that institution for the year 1868.

The Board of Inspectors is made up for the year 1868-69 of the following gentlemen:—John B. Biddle, M. D., President; Edmund Smith, Secretary; Isaac B. Garrigues, Treasurer; and Joseph W. Bullock, Joseph R. Chandler, M. G. Evans, James A. Freeman, Henry C. Howell, William H. Kedellins, William B. Page M. D., and J. Rodman Paul, M. D.

The present officers of the prison are the following:—

Superintendent—William B. Perkins.
Physician—Henry Y. Smith, M. D.
Clerk—Joseph K. Howell.
Matrons—Ellen L. Spencer and Ann G. Ryan.
Deputy Superintendents—John Mirkel and Howard Perkins.

The report states that "an examination of the statistical tables presents several points of unusual interest. The whole number of commitments for the year 1868 was 17,620, against 18,575 for 1867, a decrease of 955; and the commitments for 1867 exhibited also a small decrease, as compared with those of 1866, when they reached 19,468. In 1866, the year preceding the war, the commitments were 20 801. For the first half of the year, from January 1 to July 1, 1868, the commitments were 8032; for the second half of the year, from July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869, they were 9588.

"Of the commitments for the past year, there were black males, 979, against 4025 for 1867; of black females, 494, against 570 for 1867. There were white males, 12,096, against nearly the same number (12 361) for 1867, and 13 053 for 1866. A very marked decrease is noticeable in the number of commitments of white females for 1868, as compared with those of the preceding years. There were 4351 for 1868, against 4619 for 1867. As the whole number of females committed is scarcely more than one-third of that of the males, the proportionate diminution in the commitments of females is large. This may be considered as fairly attributable to the increased accommodation for female prisoners which has been afforded during the past year, by the transfer to the Inspectors of the Prison of the building formerly known as the Debtors' Apartment, adjoining the prison. Forty-two cells, by this addition, and by an extension which connected it with the old prison, were added to the female department of the prison. The separation of female prisoners, which was thus made attainable, and the improved means for the enforcement of prison rules and discipline, which were secured, have borne their proper fruits in a marked diminution of vagrancy and crime in the female population of our city.

"A comparison of the condition of the female department at the close of the years 1867 and 1868, respectively, is gratifying. The whole number of prisoners in the female department, including the tried and untried, vagrants, drunkards, etc., on the 31st of December, 1868, was 104. On the 31st of December, 1867, the number was 126; and on previous occasions it had risen much higher—once to 280. In connection with the improved condition of the female department may be mentioned also the important fact, which will be found recorded in the physician's report, that the cases reported to him for treatment in this department were ten hundred and twenty-two less during the year 1868 than during the year 1867. With these results, sanitary as well as moral, which have attended an improvement in the accommodations in one department of the prison, a strong argument is certainly presented in favor of an extension of the much more important and overcrowded department which is devoted to males.

"The incapacity of the prison for the proper confinement and employment of its large population demands the serious attention of the authorities of our State and city. In every point of view, not only sanitary and moral, but also economical, the injurious effects of its overcrowded condition are manifest. The results of improved accommodation in the female department have strikingly shown that the growth of crime and vagrancy is directly stimulated by the undue congregation of prisoners. The separate system, of which the State of Pennsylvania has been so long considered the especial advocate, has been abandoned in every department of the prison, and even in the convict corridors, two, three, and even four prisoners are placed together in a single cell. The Board feels that this subject now imperatively demands earnest consideration; and that either the extension of the convict blocks, or the construction of a new prison, is a necessity that can be no longer overlooked. The establishment of a House of Correction, however desirable, would not relieve the crowded state of the convict cells. And, in the opinion of the Board, after long consideration of the subject in all its aspects, a House of Correction for vagrants and drunkards should constitute a department of the prison. Its construction might go hand in hand with the extension of the prison, and would thus be greatly economized, while its future connection with the management of the prison would obviate the unnecessary multiplication of officials, and would facilitate the working of two co-ordinate branches of the same service. The board has seen no reason to change the opinion expressed in the last report, that the lot known as the Parade Ground, contiguous to the prison, would be a very suitable location for these purposes. The large outlay which the purchase of any other suitable ground involves, irrespective of the advantages which this site affords, furnishes a strong argument for its selection; and it is hoped that the difficulties which have been opposed to its use may be finally surmounted.

"Of the commitments to prison during the past year, about the usual proportion may be considered as connected, directly or indirectly, with intemperance. Thus, of the whole number of commitments for 1868 (17,620), there were 2025 for intoxication; 1093 for vagrancy; 1462 for assault and battery; 8132 for disorderly conduct; and 121 for assault with intent to kill. In nearly all these offenses drunkenness is an accompaniment of the essential act for which the commitment is made. It would perhaps be unfair to assume that these offenses are wholly attributable to intemperance; for crime exists, and prisons swallow up a large proportion of the population, in countries where drunkenness is incomparatively infrequent, as in the south of Europe. It is a question which may well claim the most thoughtful consideration of the philanthropist, how far government interference should be evoked in attempting the correction of the startling consequences which are traceable to intemperance. Prohibition has not been found to reach the evil. But it is certainly the duty of authority to place checks and restraints upon the temptations to crime; and some modification of the present wholesale and unbridled license law may well be asked of the Legislature. Of the prisoners committed for trial during the year 1868 (7121), 6072 were discharged by the Committing Magistrates, and 550 by the Grand Jury ignoring the bills of indictment against them. These figures show that nearly twelve-thirteenths of the whole number committed—certainly a most startling proportion—were discharged without being brought to trial. During the year 1867, though the figures were large (out of 5196 commitments, 4252 having been discharged without being brought to trial, or about four-fifths); yet they are now fearfully increased. A truly enormous aggregate of commitments for unnecessary or trivial causes is thus presented. That many of them furnish instances of oppression and persecution, which are discreditable to the administration of criminal justice among us, cannot be doubted; and a great reform is needed in our present system of magistracy. The Board believes and has repeatedly urged that three important changes in the organization of our police magistracy are desirable—1. That they should be learned in the law. 2. That they should receive a fixed and adequate compensation by salary, in the place of fees. And 3. That they should hold their offices by a good behavior tenure, independently of repeated popular elections.

"The fearful multiplication of the crime of homicide in our city is deserving of notice. Since the last report, there were four convictions for murder in the first degree in this county:—1. Hester Vaughan, convicted July 1, 1868, of the murder of her infant child; 2. Alfred Alexander, convicted July 2, 1868, of the murder of Phillis Proctor; 3. Gerald Eaton, convicted January 9, 1869, of the murder of Timothy Heenan; and 4. George S. Twitchell, Jr., convicted January 1, 1869, of the murder of Mary Hill.

"The maintenance of prison discipline, in the crowded condition of the cells, requires an unusual exercise of punishment. The dark cell and a restricted allowance of food are the inflictions resorted to. The cold douche has been altogether abandoned. Few offenses requiring punishment would have occurred if the separate system had been in operation. The law requiring the Superintendent to keep a record of all punishments, their causes and extent, which shall at all times be accessible to official visitors, has been strictly complied with.

"The board takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability, zeal, and fidelity of the Superintendent, Mr. W. B. Perkins, who enjoys the full confidence of the board, and to whom much of the success of the administration of the prison is due.

"The expenses of the prison for the year 1868 were $164,631 63. The profits of the shoe manufactory were $2756 94. No weaving was done except for prisoners' clothing. The amount received from the United States Marshal, for the support of United States prisoners, was $1488 80. The estimated value of provisions, coal, and dry goods on hand, is $4287 83. The return to the City Treasury from the shoe department was $17,000 00."

Appended to the report are a series of interesting tables, from which we extract the following:—

The total number of prisoners during each year since 1854, with the cost of maintaining them, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Prison's	Cost.	Year.	Prison's	Cost.
1854..	11,588	$78,288 18	1862..	14 646	$50,745 25
1855..	14,794	85,499 37	1863..	17,219	50 235 95
1856..	14 981	90 352 78	1864..	14,067	58,787 51
1857..	16,803	84 841 95	1865..	16,142	69,252 33
1858..	15,134	83,183 65	1866..	19,648	103,111 13
1859..	20,236	82,341 07	1867..	18,575	95,276 60
1860..	21,585	84,877 52	1868..	17,620	104,631 63
1861..	16,301	50,643 59	.....	.....	.....

From the table showing the alleged offenses of the 17,620 persons committed during the year, we select the following:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion	2	...	2
Assault to murder	111	10	121
Assault and battery	1197	263	1462
Accessory to murder	1	...	1
Arson	5	3	8
Bigamy	10	4	14
Burglary	70	2	72
Cruelty to animals	12	...	12
Forgery	26	2	28
Gambling	4	...	4
Highway robbery	35	1	36
Infanticide	...	3	3
Intoxication	1434	591	2025
Illegal voting	31	...	31
Murder	36	1	37
Perjury	15	3	18
Profanity	1	...	1
Riot	88	8	96
Stealing	1566	333	1899
Suspicious persons	15	...	15
Selling liquor without license	...	1	1
Vagrants	606	487	1093
Libel	...	1	1
Witnesses	16	...	16
Slander	1	1	2

The sexes and colors of the whole number were as follows:—

White males	12 696	
White females	4 051	
Total whites		16,147
Colored males	979	
Colored females	494	
Total colored		1,473
Grand total		17,620

The following table shows how often the 486 prisoners who were sentenced to hard labor have been committed:—

	White.		Colored.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1st time	274	32	60	10	376
2d time	46	8	16	1	71
3d time	14	3	4	1	22
4th time	4	1	2	...	7
5th time	6	1	...	...	7
6th time	1	...	1	...	2
10th time	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	346	45	83	12	486

The following table shows the habits of the same prisoners:—

	White.		Colored.		Totals.
	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Moderate drinkers	92	7	27	2	128
Temper'e	147	22	39	9	217
Intemperate	107	16	17	1	141
Totals	346	45	83	12	486

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Murderous Assault on a German, and a Chase After the Offender—More Wife-Beaters—Robbing a Vessel—Prevented from Going Overboard—Pig Iron Found—A Till-Tapper—A Shoe Thief.

—On Saturday evening two Germans named Joseph Doll and W. Weiss got into a quarrel in a lager beer saloon, at Thirty-second and Thompson streets. Doll beat Weiss over the head with a beer stave in such a manner that his life is despaired of. The matter was not reported to Lieutenant Lovaire until yesterday morning, when he despatched a squad of men to Columbia bridge, where they ascertained that Doll had been about two hours before. The police then proceeded to the Falls of Schuylkill and from there to Manayunk. Three of the officers then got on a hand car, which broke down. Sergeant Atkinson and Policeman Simler went on to Norristown, where they took the train for Phœnixville. On the way they saw Doll on the track, and, the train stopping, they got out and arrested him. They brought him to the city, when Alderman Pancoast committed him to await the result of the injuries sustained by Weiss.

—Henry Dunkey was charged before Alderman Carpenter, on Saturday, with the larceny of a pair of shoes from a store at Sixth and Spruce streets. He was sent to prison.

—Charles Davis went into the tavern at Sixth and Lombard streets, and ordered a glass of ale. While the barkeeper was down the cellar Charles stepped behind the bar and extracted $3 from the drawer. Alderman Carpenter heard the case, and accommodated Charles with quarters in prison.

—William Ewing resides at Twenty-first and Christian streets. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Recorder Given for an assault and battery on his wife. She was a widow and has considerable property. William married her, and since that event has been a constant annoyance to her. On Saturday he went home and whipped her. The Recorder committed him in default of $2500.

—John Battley entered a vessel lying at Shippen street wharf, and took $20 which belonged to a sailor. Policeman Kelley, of the Third District, took the offender into custody, and on being taken before Alderman Carpenter he was bound over for trial.

—Policeman Morris, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, prevented two men going overboard into the Delaware, one at Callowhill street and the other at Willow street. Their names were John O'Brien and Berry Hart.

—Hugh Kelley, living at No. 719 North Thirteenth street, was taken into custody yesterday for beating his wife and destroying his furniture. Alderman Massey held him in $600 bail for trial.

—On Saturday morning between thirty and forty hundredweight of pig iron was found on Dickerson street wharf by the police of the Second district. An owner is wanted at the Second District Station.

—Mr. E. B Clark, yesterday morning, on visiting the Unitarian church at Chelton avenue and Green streets, Germantown, tied his horse, among others, to a post in front of the building. On leaving the church he discovered the animal missing. This morning it was found hitched on Chelton avenue. This congregation has been subject to this annoyance to a considerable extent.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Eighteen persons were received into membership in this church yesterday, and at the communion in January seventeen, making thirty-five since the Rev. Dr. Parsons took the pastoral charge a few months ago. This seems very encouraging for his new field of labor.

ELEGANT NORTH BROAD STREET RESIDENCE, stable and coach-house, and beautiful garden for sale. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement in another column.

Grant's Household.

The *personnel* of the President's official household for the present is as follows:—General Porter will have charge of the matter of making out appointments; General Badeau will attend, as heretofore, to the opening of the correspondence; General Babcock will have charge of all applications for and matters pertaining to appointments to office—all such applications will be promptly referred to the several departments; General Dent will have control of all arrangements for visiting the President, interviews, presentations, and the general charge of the reception-room—transacting the business of all callers not absolutely necessary to be sent to the President. A bulletin of all matters authorized to be made public will be prepared each day and furnished to all correspondents who call for it. The President and family will remain at their present residence for some weeks yet, until the Executive Mansion shall be in complete readiness to receive them. —*N. Y. Times.*

OBITUARY.

Rev. Charles Gillette.

Rev. Charles Gillette, whose sudden death was briefly announced in a late telegraphic despatch, was born near Hartford, Conn., and at the time of his death was about fifty-three years of age. He received a liberal education, and graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, and subsequently was engaged as Professor in the Virginia State High School. In 1843 he finished his theological course at the Alexandria, Va., Protestant Episcopal Seminary, and was ordained to the Ministry by Bishop Meade. At about this time, which was soon after the annexation of Texas to the United States, he emigrated thither, and became rector of St. David's Church, at Austin. For many years he was identified with all the church enterprises of that then flourishing country, and was known and esteemed as one of the foremost among the progressive, working churchmen of that diocese. At the breaking out of the war he adhered to the old flag, and throughout the entire continuance of the Rebellion, although bitterly persecuted in body and spirit, was an uncompromising loyal Unionist. One of the incidents of his trials was his refusal to use a sentence in the form of Confederate prayers put forth by Bishop Gregg, which mentioned "the unnatural and cruel war forced upon us." This refusal brought down on him the force of rebellious prejudice to such an extent that the Bishop, who was one of his parishioners, with all his interposing influence, scarcely saved him from being hung. He was obliged to refrain from his pastoral functions altogether, and at the conclusion of the war came North in an impoverished condition. After a year's pastoral charge at Steubenville, Ohio, he was appointed Secretary and General Agent of the Protestant Episcopal Freedman's Commission, and was the life of that organization. He was a gentleman universally esteemed and beloved for his fine business capacity and unusual social qualities. He leaves a wife in very poor health, and a family of five children unprovided for. His body is expected to arrive in Brooklyn, his late place of residence, to-day.—*N. Y. Times of this morning.*

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The general trade of last week was again very active in the line of importation. The original entries were seven and a quarter millions, and the duties paid in gold on goods passed through the Custom House, as for consumption, over two and a quarter millions. The export movement, on the other hand, was unusually light, and there is a continued accumulation of cotton at New York, and, to a partial extent, at the Southern ports. The favorable change in the Liverpool market at the close of the week will probably stimulate shipments for the next fortnight or three weeks. Messrs. Easton, in their circular of Saturday, make the deficiency in the shipments to Liverpool this season, 188,863 bales. They place the present stock at the ports at 398 101 bales, and their estimate for the crop (which we would not be understood as indorsing) is reduced to 2,300,000 bales, which would leave only 450 000 bales to be received at the ports hence to the 1st of September.

"There was an excited time in Wall street during last week, especially in gold and the public funds, both turning rapidly from day to day on the stirring events at Washington and the large advance in United States 5-20s abroad. On Saturday there was some disappointment felt at the apparent hitch in the appointment of Mr. A. T. Stewart as the head of the Treasury, owing to the interposition of the long-forgotten statute of 1789, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to surrender or disconnect himself from all commercial pursuits, and it may be that apprehensions were felt in one or two quarters, judging from the fluctuations in gold, that through this difficulty—which we feel quite sure will soon be removed, either by the suspension of the statute or the resignation of Mr. Stewart—the President and Congress may be brought into serious conflict at the outset of his administration. At the close of the day, on Saturday, gold settled back to about 131 per cent., and the quotation for 5-20s came higher from Frankfort, qualifying the previous effect upon the funds of a comparatively weak quotation from London."

From the Tribune.

"Money was easy at 7 per cent. on call. At the close balances were left at 6 per cent. in order to make two days' interest. Commercial paper remains unchanged at 7@9 per cent. for prime names. There is less disposition to borrow money on time, now that there will be no quarterly bank statement in April, and the easier tone of the market is due to the fact that lenders are not holding the money to make high rates on time, as they did earlier in the week, before the bill became a law."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street

ENVELOPES.

A Large Assortment at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Envelopes Printed for $1·00 Per Thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
wn8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND see CARLTON in his great Irish Character. Pat. McCann. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—BOX OFFICE open daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the sale of reserved seats. Price 75 cents. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT. Grand Presentation of Valuable Gifts to the Audience.
The goods given away at this Exhibition are first-class. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND SEE the beautiful ARABIAN NIGHTS TABLEAUX fifty in number. The most attractive series of Paintings in the country. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—THE GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Children, 25 cents. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO NIGHT.—GO AND SEE CHARLES GARDNER sing in his great Character Songs, Major Wellington de Boots, Up in a Balloon, Fashionable Fred, Rollicking Rovers etc. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND see the greatest entertainment ever in Philadelphia. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND hear Miss JENNIE WADE sing her beautiful Ballads. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—ALI BABA, or LADDIN, AND THE FORTY THIEVES 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND hear the great CARLETON sing the "Whistling Thief," with variations. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND see the great CARLETON in his celebrated character, "The Dublin Dancing Master," pronounced the greatest Irish burlesque of the day. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND see Prof. M. O'REARDON, the great Pianist and Composer, perform on his great invention, the Tambleronicon, the wonder of the musical age. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO NIGHT.—A beautiful Silver Teaset, several Gold Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, etc., to be given to the audience TO-NIGHT. 3 8 6t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

New Cabinet Speculations—Hon. Lyman Tremaine the Rumored Successor of Judge Hoar.

The Standing Committees of the Senate.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Cabinet Rumors.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

It is rumored about the Capitol that Mr. Hoar is expected to resign, thus making way for the appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury from Massachusetts in the person of Mr. Boutwell, and calculating, on the withdrawal of Mr. Stewart, the appointment of Lyman Tremaine, of New York, as Attorney General. There is much excitement and interest everywhere concerning the Cabinet.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner (Chairman), Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, and Casserly.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler (Chairman), Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Conkling, Buckingham, and Vickers.

Finance—Messrs. Sherman (Chairman), Williams, Cattell, Morrill, Warner, Fenton, and Bayard.

Manufacturers—Messrs. Morton (Chairman), Yates, Robertson, Boreman, McDonald.

Agriculture—Messrs. Cameron, Chairman, Robertson, Tipton, Gilbert, and McCreery.

Appropriations—Messrs. Fessenden, Chairman, Grimes, Wilson, Cole, Sprague, Sawyer, and Stockton.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, Chairman, Howard, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Abbott, and Schurz.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, Chairman, Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Drake, Scott, and Stockton.

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Chairman, Edmunds, Conkling, Rice, Carpenter, and Thurman.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, Chairman, Pomeroy, McDonald, Hamlin, Cole, Gilbert, and Thurman.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Chairman, Williams, Tipton, Osborn, Warner, Sprague, and Casserly.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, Chairman, Ferry, Sawyer, Kellogg, and Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Harlan, Chairman, Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckingham, Pool, and Davis.

Pensions—Messrs. Edmunds, Chairman, Tipton, Spencer, Pratt, Brownlow, Schurz, and McCreery.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Yates, Chairman, Pool, Foster, Brownlow, and Saulsbury.

Claims—Messrs. Howe, Chairman, Willey, Scott, Sprague, Robertson, Pratt, and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Hamlin, Chairman, Patterson, Sumner, Rice, Harris, Pratt, and Vickers.

Patents—Messrs. Willey, Chairman, Ferry, Carpenter, Osborn, and Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill, Chairman, Trumbull, Ferry, Cole, and Stockton.

Territories—Messrs. Nye, Chairman, Cragin, McDonald, Schurz, Howard, Boreman, and McCreery.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Howard, Chairman, Sherman, Pomeroy, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Drake, Rice, Abbott, Fenton, and Scott.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Stewart, Chairman, Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Ross, Saulsbury, and Fowler.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Conkling, Chairman, Sumner, Carpenter, Poole, and Bayard.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Cragin, Chairman, Edmunds, and Davis.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman, Howe, and Fessenden.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Thayer, Chairman, Patterson, and Abbott.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Ross, Chairman, Buckingham, and Norton.

Education—Messrs. Drake, Chairman, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sawyer, and Corbett.

The friends of Hon. John A. Griswold, of New York, anticipating a change in the Cabinet cast, are urgently pressing him for Secretary of the Navy.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Ice—The Storm on the Chesapeake.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Large numbers of men were engaged yesterday in cutting and putting up ice. Some were arrested and fined for working on Sunday. The ice dealers are busy to-day housing it.

The storm on Saturday was very destructive. It capsized several schooners in the harbor and bay, and prevented steamers from going out. Considerable damage is apprehended on the coast. Some roofs of houses and chimneys here were blown down.

The Democrats here are making extensive preparations for ex President Johnson's reception next Thursday.

The weather is warm, and business improving.

From Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 8.—The Newfoundland Legislature on Saturday adopted resolutions in favor of confederation by a large majority.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 8—Cotton quiet and firm; sales of 500 bales at 19¼c. Flour steady; sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat steady; sales of 2000 bushels; white, $1 89@2 05. Corn steady; sales of 23 000 bushels mixed Western at 95c. Oats steady; sales of 15 000 bushels at 74½@75½c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new Mess, $31@31 25. Lard quiet; steam, 19@19½c. Whisky quiet and nominal.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Cotton firmer, but not higher; middling uplands, 29c. Flour quiet and steady at former quotations; Howard street superfine, $6 75@6 80; do. extra, $6 75@8 75; do. family, $9 50@10 50; City Mills superfine, $6 75@6 25; do. extra, $7@9 50; do. family, $9 50@11; Western superfine $5 50@6; do. extra $6 50@8 25; do family, $9@10. Wheat firm; prime Valley red, $2 10@2 16. White Corn, 85@87c.; yellow, 86@92c. Oats, 70@73c. Rye, $1 50@1 55. Pork quiet at $33. Bacon, rib sides, 17c; clear do., 18c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams 20@21c. Lard, 20c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	150¾	West. Union Tel.	36¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	91	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	104½
Ph. and Read. R.	91¾	Toledo & Wabash	66¼
Mich. Southern	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88¾	Mil. & St. Paul prf	77¾
Chi. and N.W. com	81¾	Adams Express	69¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	90¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	31¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	127¾	Gold	131¼
Pitts. & F. W.	117¾	Market strong.	
Pacific Mail S. Co.	100		

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 8.—Beef cattle were in demand this week, and prices were rather firmer. 1583 head arrived and sold at 10@10½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8@9¼c. for fair to prime; and 5½@7½c. ₰ lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
70, A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 8¼@10¼c. gr.
36, Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 7@8½c. gr.
75, P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9¾c. gr.
87, P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7½@10. gr.
75, Jas. S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 8@10. gr.
25, B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@10. gr.
40, E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10. gr.
143, Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@10. gr.
90, Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 8½@10 gr.
160, Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 7@9¾c. gr.
80, T. Mooney, Virginia, 6@9. gr.
90, Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9¾c. gr.
40, Chandler & Co., Chester co., 8@10½c. gr.

Cows were unchanged; 156 head sold at $35@50 for springers, and $40@85 for cow and calf.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., the power behind the Presidential throne, left this city at noon to-day for Washington.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Interviews with President Grant—Cabinet and Military Changes—The Executive Mansion Open.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Interviews With the Executive.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President is receiving very few visitors. Messrs. Stewart, Creswell, and Washburne were with him this morning, and subsequently the Secretary of War, General Sherman, and the President had a lengthy interview relative to army matters. General Sherman will occupy rooms in the War Department, although his staff will occupy the present headquarters of the army for the transaction of public business.

The White House Opened.

The doors of the Executive Mansion are open to-day, and crowds are strolling through the east room and different parlors.

Many supposed there would be a general reception and expressed disappointment at not being able to shake hands with the President.

The Cabinet Meeting To-morrow

To-morrow being the regular day for Cabinet meeting, there will be a formal organization and business will be actively commenced.

Various reports concerning resignations of Cabinet members and the appointment of others in their places are circulating, and the interest manifested is very intense.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—On motion of Mr. Morton, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Howe rose to a personal explanation, and contradicted the statement which appeared in the New York *World* of Saturday that, in the executive session for the consideration of Cabinet nominations, he (Mr. Howe) had asked "Who is Borie?" and on being told that he was a Philadelphian, had added resignedly, "Well, let him pass; the League Island job will, of course, be all the safer." The fact was, that he had not said this or any thing else on that occasion, and although he ought perhaps to feel grateful for the kindness of newspaper correspondents in occasionally inserting speeches for him, yet he could not be thankful for silly or insane ones like these, because he could make enough of such himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cameron also denied that he had made the remarks attributed to him in the same paper, eulogizing Mr. Borie, and said he was so used to being unjustly abused by the newspapers that he was never surprised at anything they said about him, except when they happened inadvertently to praise him.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to create an additional land district in Dacotah.

Mr. Tipton introduced a bill to grant the right of way to the Midland and Pacific Railroad Company and for other purposes.

Mr. Abbott introduced several bills for the relief of individuals in North Carolina.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to prohibit secret sales or purchases of gold or bonds on account of the Government. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morton introduced a joint resolution requiring parties asking to be relieved from political disabilities to make application to Congress over their own signatures, setting forth the grounds upon which they seek such relief. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill supplementary to the act of 1864, to provide a national currency, etc. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled by steam. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill granting a pension of $5000 annually to Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President.

Mr. Edmunds thought the matter should go to a committee. If Mrs Lincoln was in affluence, as he had heard stated, then it would be manifestly unjust to single her for a pension, to the exclusion of others equally deserving and more needy widows. But if, on the contrary, she was in a destitute condition and should have a pension, that fact would be best ascertained by a committee. He therefore moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Sumner opposed the motion. He had no reason to suppose that the present committee would deal with the bill more wisely than its predecessor had done, and he saw nothing in the proposition that needed investigation by a committee. He hoped, therefore, that the bill would be voted on without a reference and without debate.

Mr. Tipton wanted to have the bill sent to the Committee on Pensions for investigation.

The motion to refer was then carried. Yeas, 30; nays, 27.

Mr. Anthony offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators and four Representatives, to which shall be referred all applications for the removal of political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Agreed to.

Mr. Morton introduced a joint resolution to refund to the States the interest and discount on money borrowed to equip, transport, and supply troops for the service of the United States. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the bill's previously introduced and laid on the table were referred to the Appropriation Committee.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, passed at last session, but killed by a pocket veto, was again taken up and passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relating to freedmen's hospitals. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain certificates issued for fortification purposes in Lawrence, Kansas. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission for the settlement of claims of Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to examine the claims of citizens of certain counties in Kansas for spoliations committed in the Quantrell raid, in August, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion, the Senate then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. Sumner nominated the Rev. William Witherington.

Mr. Cameron nominated the Rev. Dr. Newman.

Mr. Morrill nominated the Rev. Dr. Gray.

Mr. Trumbull nominated the Rev. John Chester.

Mr. McCreery nominated the Rev. William Logan Norse.

Mr. Vickers nominated the Rev. W. L. Dietz. Each nominee was eulogized by the Senator who presented his name.

Mr. Vickers vouched for Dr. Dietz.

Mr. Yates seconded the nomination of Mr. Chester. He had great admiration for Dr. Newman, who was unsurpassed as a political preacher; but as he thought there was enough politics in the Senate, without political prayers, he would vote for the humble and pious Mr. Chester, although he would prefer to all others, if he could be had, Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago.

On the second ballot the Rev. Dr. Newman was elected, having received 35 of the 41 ballots cast.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia.

Several Senators suggested that a bill had already been passed this morning.

Mr. Pomeroy explained that although his bill had the same title as the bill passed, it referred to other rights, Mr. Sumner's bill being to strike out the word "white" from the charters of Washington and Georgetown, while his was to strike out the word "male." (Laughter.)

The bill was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Robertson introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Grimes the Senate then, at 1·30, adjourned.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fires—Loss, $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 8.—This morning the buildings Nos. 85 Dey street and 121 and 120 West street were burned. The loss is over $1,000,000. The principal losers are Hymen & Schenck, dah, and Combs and Appleton, flour dealers; T. J. Pratt, provisions. Insurance not ascertained.

The Rogers Murder—Evidence Accumulates Against James Logan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Another important link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against James Logan No. 2 has been supplied by the girl, Martha Ellsworth, who is sick at Blackwell's Island Hospital. On Saturday she was visited by Coroner Strine and District Attorney Garvin, when she detailed to them all the circumstances that transpired on the morning of murder between James Logan No. 2 and herself. She said that she then informed Logan that she was sick, had no money, had no means of procuring any, and further, that the landlady, a woman named Bennett, with whom she lived, would turn her out of doors and send her to Blackwell's Island. To this Logan, who was also without money, responded emphatically, "You shant go to an hospital. I'm going up town and, by G——, I'll make a raise and be back by 10 o'clock." He did not return that day, but on the next day visited her, and as he had obtained no money, she was sent to the hospital.

It is further charged that Michael Logan when arrested had a large sum of money in his possession, with which he intended to send James Logan to California by the next steamer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Military

changes will follow those made on Saturday. Captain J. P. Sanford, of the United States army, has resigned.

Secretary Borie

has not yet made his appearance at the Navy Department.

FOREIGN.

*By